

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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MAY 5, 1921
Baltimore, Md.

Summary of Construction Activities in the South for Ten Weeks As Reported By Manufacturers Record.

	Contracts To Be Awarded	Contracts Awarded
Dwellings	\$ 4,919,984	\$ 2,770,005
Apartment Houses and Hotels	20,595,500	6,056,200
Bank and Office Buildings	5,781,950	2,286,800
Church Buildings	8,525,000	3,512,241
School Buildings	30,658,437	6,909,974
Store Buildings	3,361,500	1,373,000
Association and Fraternal	13,613,000	991,200
Roads, Paving and Bridges	59,321,860	20,744,777
City and County Projects	5,774,200	977,995
Sewers, Drainage and Water Works	11,028,907	3,783,608
Miscellaneous Enterprises	50,215,800	13,442,884
Total	\$213,796,138	\$62,849,684

Despite all the handicaps under which business is laboring, it is well to study the things that are being done, for this country cannot stand still. The foregoing figures, compiled from our Construction Department, show that during the last ten weeks the enterprises reported in the South as to be awarded aggregated \$213,796,138, while contracts actually awarded during that time total \$62,849,684. Many of the enterprises reported under "contracts to be awarded" will pass over to the awarded column as rapidly as bids can be secured, and every week is adding heavily to the list of "contracts awarded" and of contracts for which bids are being asked.

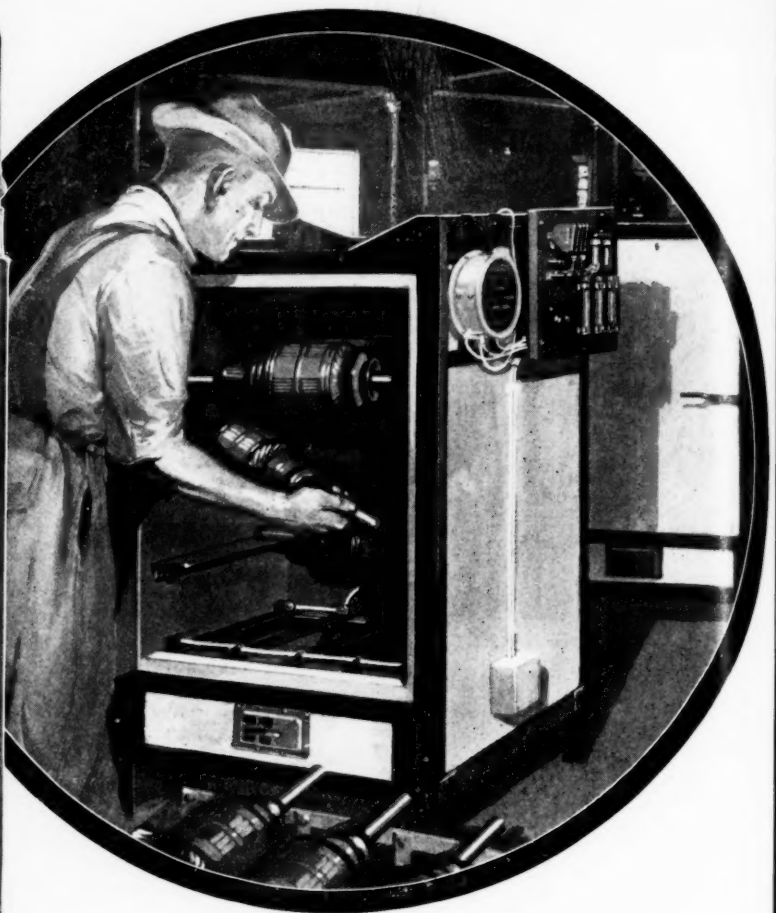
None of the items from which these totals have been compiled include construction work involving less than \$10,000, and, therefore, these figures do not show the total amount of work under way or projected during the last ten weeks. In the aggregate there are thousands of dwellings under construction in the South costing less than \$10,000 each not included in this item. In one growing town in Florida, for instance, there are about 250 to 300 dwellings recently let to contract which will cost less than \$10,000 each, but which in the aggregate will cost largely over \$1,000,000. None of them are included in this total. Similar conditions prevail in all parts of the South.

We are safe, therefore, in saying that the total construction under way in the South and that projected during the last ten weeks very largely exceeds the aggregate figures, as great as they are, which show that much work is under way and a far larger amount is being made ready for contracts. Every week shows an increasing amount, the total of contracts to be awarded, for instance, for the week ended April 22 having been over \$32,000,000, as against \$5,764,000 for the week of February 18.

With all the handicaps under which the country is operating, let us, therefore, take heart, and with great courage go forward for larger things.



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Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America

MAY 5, 1921

Volume LXXIX

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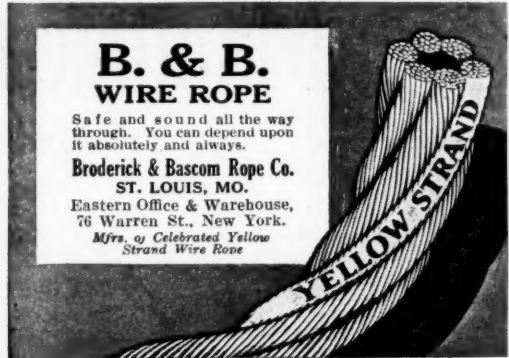
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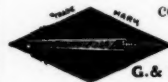
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Manufacturers Record

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of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

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In order to avoid delays all correspondence pertaining to news or advertising matters should be addressed directly to the Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., and not to individual editors, officers, employees or any branch office.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD TO BE PRINTED IN RICHMOND.

JUDGE GARY of the United States Steel Corporation, in discussing the labor situation on April 18th said:

"Many believe the labor union leaders, or some of them, would control even the public press by unionizing the typographical departments and thus bringing about censorship of publications. Such as these would, if possible, control the speech of clergymen or public teachers. They would undoubtedly expend money to employ individuals to obtain and publish misinformation that might improperly influence the public, including teachers of high standing and repute. It has been alleged that just at present there is a secret, persistent movement, more dangerous, possibly more effective, to secure control of various agencies of information in the direction of extending unionism."

We believe that there are thousands of intelligent, patriotic members of the Typographical Union who if left to their own judgment would not for a moment favor such a scheme; but under radical leadership they are, we believe, being used even without their knowledge for the furtherance of such a plan.

This was a definite scheme proposed in England two years ago by the Bolshevistic element to control all printing business and permit nothing to be issued from the press except that which favored the doctrine of Bolshevism.

A Bolshevistic spirit has been spread abroad in the United States. It has captured many labor leaders, some of whom we think are being "used" and "worked" without their comprehending the forces that are dominating them. The very life of this nation, with all of its busi-

ness activities, depends upon a free and untrammelled press uncontrolled by any group of men, organized employers or employees, who would further individual or class interests to the detriment of the public's welfare.

The printing industry of much of the country is now facing a crisis as thousands of union printers have demanded a 25 per cent. increase in wages and a reduction of four hours per week, or from 48 to 44 hours.

We have always believed in adequate wages and have done our utmost in the past in behalf of laboring men. But in view of the present general business situation we feel that our readers will recognize that a demand such as the printers have now made is without justification and is an indication of the desperate tactics that are being used at present by radical union labor leaders to mislead their members.

It is a very burdensome undertaking to change the printing of such a paper as the Manufacturers Record from an office, which for nearly forty years has been adjusted for the handling of our business, but rather than submit to the unjust uneconomic demands and exactions which the printers now make, we shall until further notice print the Manufacturers Record and Daily Bulletin in Richmond.

This does not mean the transference of our general business and editorial offices from Baltimore; it merely means that our force will be divided and that the Baltimore office will be in constant communication by telegraph and telephone and special messengers with the printing department, which will be handled by the Williams Printing Company of Richmond.

In preparing to meet this situation, we investigated all of the important open shop offices in the country within reach of our work and at one time expected that we would have to print in Chicago, but it is a matter of special gratification to have found in Richmond an office equal to the task.

The publication business is one which, as Judge Gary has pointed out, is vital to the very life of the nation. Anything which undertakes to harass or curb the ability of the newspapers and to control their power endangers not only every business interest but the very life of the country. We feel justified, therefore, in counting upon the forbearance and indeed the cooperation of every subscriber and advertiser, for in its broadest sense the publication industry is a national industry, and so far as the Manufacturers Record is concerned we are undertaking a costly job in protection of the rights of all business men.

Correspondence should be addressed to Baltimore as heretofore, except where we make special request that it be sent direct to Richmond.

THE PRINTING PRESS REPRESENTS THE SOUL OF THE NATION.

MR. WM. H. RIDGWAY, president of the Craig Ridgway & Son Company, Coatesville, Pa., the "hook'er to the biler" concern, whose advertisement always has something interesting to say, in a letter to the Manufacturers Record in response to a notice that there might be some delay in printing by reason of the threatened printers' strike, writes:

"In this town, to the left of us, is the great steel plant, which has cost the owners some \$25,000,000. This is the Midvale plant. To the right of us is the Lukens Steel Company, valued at the same price. Today and for many days, even from last Christmas, these mills have been almost shut down and are not now turning a wheel. There are no orders. Men are walking the streets with nothing to do.

"These conditions prevail to a greater or less extent all over this land, and that men with good jobs and good wages should lay down their work can only be accounted for in one way. This way is expressed in the old adage, 'whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.'

"Through this section our farmers are giving away potatoes to anyone who will come and get them, simply because there is no market for them. Other farmers are selling their herds of cows, because they can only get four cents a quart for their milk.

"One would naturally suppose that printers, above all other wage earners, would be too smart to throw away good jobs in times like this. We cannot get along without coal, we cannot get along without transportation, but we can get along without printed matter. If all the printing presses would stop on the first day of May and remain shut down for the rest of the year (while we would miss our newspapers and it would be a little more work to make some of our forms) yet we could get along and still have our three square meals a day, and all our friends and all our pleasures.

"We have enough printed money to last us for a while and the country is loaded with Liberty bonds already printed. Our shelves have plenty of reading matter upon them and perhaps it would be a good thing if we would take down some of the old friends and re-read them.

"Any man who goes on a strike under conditions that at present prevail, is very badly led. The leader who promotes such a strike ought to have a medal as the biggest bonehead of the day.

"Of course, you can count on us standing by you in any conditions that may arise."

We think Mr. Ridgway has made just a little mistake in suggesting that however essential may be coal and transportation, it would be possible to do without the printing press for a while, for the printing press represents the spirit or the soul of a people, while coal and transportation and things of that kind represent the material side of life. In proportion as the soul or the mind exceed the physical part of the body, so does the press, when wisely guided, exceed the value of coal, or transportation, or other material things.

It is true that the body could live on three square meals a day, but the mind would atrophy and die if it had not mental food. We might turn, as Mr. Ridgway suggests, to the long neglected shelves of good books and find much of interest and of profit; but they would not tell us of the mighty movements in the world today; they would not solve for us the problems of government, and the problems which affect all the varied interests of the world; they would not tell us of the movement in transportation, nor of farm activities upon which our supply of foodstuffs depends; they would not tell us whether civilization was advancing or declining; they would not carry the message of the Gospel to the people of this and all other lands. They would only minister to the pleasures of the hour in the study of what has been written perhaps generations or centuries ago.

We are living in the present—the present fraught

with more tremendous issues than the world has faced in the last 1900 years. We are living in an age on ages, telling when to live is sublime. We are facing every day greater problems than were ever faced by mankind before. We are seeking a solution to questions which the world has never had to solve in the past. The world has been launched upon an uncharted sea, and there is no pilot except that of Heaven's guidance, and the printing press is the only means by which the public will know whether the ship of state is sailing safely on, or being battered to death on the rocks.

The printing business, therefore, is, we think, when it is wisely conducted, the foundation stone on which civilization must rest. It is food to the mind as essential as is bread to the body. The individual who starves the body will soon die. The individual who starves the mind or the soul will soon see mind and soul die to all that is noble and true.

On the other hand, we quite agree with Mr. Ridgway in saying that printers ought, of all men, to be sufficiently well informed not to demand an increase in wages and shortening of hours in these times of stress. They see, as few other men can, what is going on in the destruction of values and in the chaos of business. They of all industrial workers ought to be the leaders in conservatism, the leaders in guiding other labor men, and thus help to bring about a safer and sounder condition for business, and a better and broader relation between all employers and employees. When they strike they strike at the fundamental interests of the country. To yield to their demands would be to yield the liberty of action which alone can protect and safeguard the interests of the nation by protecting the printing press and all that it stands for.

OPEN THE DOORS TO THE PUBLIC

THE statements made by former Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. John Skelton Williams, published in the Manufacturers Record last week in regard to the workings of the Federal Reserve Board, have startled and amazed the country. The reference which Mr. Williams made to the extreme secrecy of some of the meetings of the Board emphasizes the suggestion made some months ago by the Manufacturers Record that every meeting of the Federal Reserve Board should be open to the public. If this had been done in the past it would never have been possible to have brought about the chaotic conditions which now exist in the business world; for if the public had been enabled to know what was going on it is absolutely certain that some of the actions of the Board would never have been taken. It becomes essentially important now that the public should have all the facts.

SPREAD THE TIDING OF BETTER THINGS.

HOW one business house is doing what it can to combat and overcome pessimism is told in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from E. J. Medart of the Fred. Medart Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, who writes: "We are trying to instill confidence in our field men that we are bordering on a period of prosperity, or at least normal business, and they in turn are trying to create some confidence among the persons they come in contact with."

It is this attitude that will help to bring about better things. There is no more potentially powerful corps in the army of optimism than the traveling salesmen of America. They more than any other body of men by personal contact can help in throwing off the inertia that seems to have enveloped business. If each one will charge himself with the duty of spreading the tidings of better things, the whole world of business in a short time will put on a new face.

To Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

YOU HAVE seen the chaos created in business by the drastic deflation brought about through the determined action of the Federal Reserve Board during the last eighteen months to two years. You have seen your constituents suffer losses which are staggering. You have seen a decline in the value of output of farm, factory and mine products and of securities during the last twelve or fifteen months to the extent of \$25,000,000,000 or more, or an amount in excess of the cost of the war to this country.

Moreover, the money expended in the war helped to create activity and give employment to many people, but the loss of \$25,000,000,000 in the value of products and securities has been wiped out of existence.

You see over 500,000 railroad cars lying idle on the tracks. You see the whole railroad situation in despair because of the lack of business; and the reasons for this you must necessarily face and investigate to the limit of your ability, in the interest of the nation's business life, for there are millions of men walking the streets in idleness because work cannot be had; and the idle body and the empty stomach create a very bolshevistic feeling in a brain which is not engaged in productive work.

Even though the new administration may be able to change this situation and stimulate the business interests of the country by a loosening up of the drastic restrictions on credit, our future welfare demands a very careful study of the causes of the present troubles in order that the future may be safeguarded.

By reason of this fact we are taking the liberty of inviting your serious consideration to some of the statements recently made by Mr. John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, and member of the Federal Reserve Board, in regard to the operations of that Board. The statements made by Mr. Williams prompt us to ask, is there any senator or representative who will excuse or overlook the things upon which Mr. Williams has turned the light in his recent address before the People's Reconstruction League?

The points made by Mr. Williams in his speech prompt us, therefore, to ask every member of the Senate and House of Representatives the following questions based entirely upon Mr. Williams' statements and which we take for granted are correct as he states them on his official knowledge.

No. 1. DO YOU defend the exaction of interest as high as 87½ per cent per annum from a small country bank, 85 per cent of whose loans were to farmers?

No. 2. DO YOU defend the exaction of about 200 per cent per annum interest which was charged last summer for about six months on a large loan from a manufacturer by member bank to which the Federal Reserve Bank of his district was lending money at 6 per cent per annum or less?

No. 3. DO YOU defend the plan which an "important official" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says was under consideration to "putting on still more pressure to clean up the after-war mess in a hurry and get it over" even though it involved "many forced failures" and "a long time in picking up the pieces?"

No. 4. DO YOU defend the huge loans made to certain individual banks conspicuous for their speculative operations and the speculative operations of their officers while numerous banks and other merchants and farmers were being starved or deprived of credit greatly needed?

No. 5. DO YOU defend the absurd excuse offered by the Reserve Board that the "average" rate was all right when favored banks were borrowing millions at 5 and 6 per cent, while other banks were being charged in some cases all the way from 7 per cent to 87 per cent for funds sorely needed?

No. 6. DO YOU defend the action of the Board in rejecting the resolution offered by Mr. Williams, then Comptroller and a member of the Board, that in no case should a member bank be required to pay in excess of 10 per cent per annum interest; the Comptroller's resolution to limit the interest rate to 6 per cent having also been voted down?

No. 7. DO YOU approve of having the Reserve Banks, which are already earning over 100 per cent per annum, add to their profits by exacting 6 per cent or 7 per cent per annum interest on loans secured by Liberty Bonds which only pay 3½ per cent and 4¼ per cent interest and which, in many cases, were subscribed to at par with the definite assurance that they would be carried at 4¼ or 4½ per cent per annum interest?

No. 8. DO YOU defend the method by which from five to eight brokers on the New York Stock Exchange artificially fixed from day to day the rate of interest on hundreds of millions of dollars of call loans, thereby enticing to New York for speculative uses funds sorely needed by business men and farmers in other sections of the country?

No. 9. DO YOU think the Federal Reserve Board justified in boasting of a high ratio of "Reserve," indicating, under existing conditions, a useless impounding of the funds of the System, when business men and farmers are suffering and complaining as they still are doing, of the lack of funds for essential needs—the unused lending power of the Reserve Banks at this time being one and a half billion dollars?

No. 10. DO YOU defend the Board's apathy and inertia, its refusal, during the past six months, in the face of repeated and emphatic warnings to revise its deflation policy, so as to ease a shrinkage which, in the absence of measures of relief which it could have aided in providing, has become a disastrous collapse?

No. 11. DO YOU think the management of the eminently respectable gentlemen, sitting, or "setting," on the

Federal Reserve Board during the past six months prior to March—two college professors, two bankers, one lawyer and a Poughkeepsie newspaper man, who in addition to the Comptroller of the Currency (who differed with them radically) constituted its membership and controlled our financial levers—has been particularly successful in this period?

No. 12. Or, DO YOU think that more liberal policies, advocated by leading thinkers and successful men of all classes in our own and other countries—including among the latter, former Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, now head of one of the world's largest banks; Lord Leverhulme, one of Britain's greatest manufacturers and business men, and the statesmanlike Governor of the Bank of France—would, if they had been pursued by the Board, have been more successful, and might have saved us billions of dollars of losses, and untold suffering?

No. 13. DO YOU believe that a system, however wise in many respects it may be, should give to any seven men the most autocratic power ever given to an equal number of men in the world's history, over the financial, and thus over the entire business operations of a great country such as the United States?

No. 14. DO YOU not believe that regardless of what has happened, and the change that may take place under what will probably be a much wiser administration of the Federal Reserve Board than that of the last few years, there should be some change which would enlarge the membership of the Board by an adequate representation of the industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of the country?

No. 15. DO YOU not believe that an organization having such limitless power over the welfare of the nation, despite all the protests that may be made to the contrary, should hold its meetings open to the public so that the people of the entire country might know the reasons advanced for any action taken, and the vote of the members thereon? If, for instance, it had been known to the public that the Comptroller of the Currency was constantly, vigorously protesting against the methods of deflation, it is not conceivable that the Federal Reserve Board would ever have been allowed to carry out the plans which have brought such poverty to millions of people.

No. 16. DO YOU believe that any financial organization, controlled by the Government or by private financial interests, should have the right to turn on or turn off the supply of credit at its will, and deflate or inflate the products of the country with an autocratic power such as never before existed in the world?

These are questions which the country at large is asking. It will demand a reply. Never again will this nation permit its entire business interests to be sacrificed in the way they have been sacrificed, by the power held by a limited number of men who at their will can deflate or inflate, can build up or destroy. That is a power too great to be committed to any seven men on earth.

The Federal Reserve System has vast potentialities for good. It is a wonderfully constructed machine. But it is a machine the operations of which, and the reasons there-

for, the public has a right to understand, and to know of any movement made, and the reason therefor.

SUGGESTIVE BUILDING ACTIVITY IN A GEORGIA TOWN.

W. C. DUNHAM, of the W. C. Dunham Lumber Company, of Albany, Ga., in a letter to the Manufacturers Record gives an interesting account of the building activity in that community. He writes:

"We do not think it amiss to advise that here in Albany there is more building activity right now than ever in the history of the city. The writer came here six years ago, and during these six years I have never seen the time when so many houses were going up.

"We think if the truth was known, this condition is being duplicated in a great many centres, and further the desire and necessity of building is present generally all over the country, and would be put into execution were funds available. The slightest inclination of the banks toward loosening of credit would start a general building movement which in itself would put several million men in motion. We all know that building is one of the greatest influences in the country to create the air of optimism.

"Values have reached the level where they are sounder than the country ever saw, and why there should be continued curtailment of credit is absolutely unsolvable.

"Will you kindly enter the one year subscription for D. R. Bland, Lumpkin, Ga., to your publication. Kindly send the bill to us.

"The writer is much impressed at the good common sense with which you are telling truth about the methods of our Treasury Department (that was) and the all powerful Federal Reserve System and wants to see your Record in the hands of every representative business man in the South particularly."

We believe it is true that in many parts of the country there is far more work of construction going on than is generally understood. If, as Mr. Dunham suggests, credit facilities should be provided through the Federal Reserve Board there would very quickly come a great burst of activity in building.

DIVERSIFIED FOOD PRODUCTS FROM SWEET POTATOES.

The Nashville Industrial Corporation of Old Hickory, Tenn., which purchased the Old Hickory powder plant from the Government, in a letter to the Manufacturers Record write:

"About two months ago there appeared in your publication an article on sweet potatoes, in which it was declared something more than 200 various products could be manufactured from the sweet potato.

"It will, therefore, interest you to know that we have completed arrangements and contracts with M. E. Johnson, of Evansville, Ind., to establish a plant here to manufacture syrups and starch from sweet potatoes, using a great deal of machinery and apparatus which we have here and which was originally intended for the manufacture of powder.

"Mr. Johnson has planted more than a carload of seed potatoes and is preparing to transplant the slips from them into more than 100 acres of ground, which will provide a large crop of the potatoes for his operations this fall. It is his intention to conduct his initial operation on a large scale in order to thoroughly develop his process. His contract calls for a very large increase of acreage for next year.

"Nashville interests are giving his proposition a great deal of attention and it is believed that his products will find an excellent local market."

What One Day's Mail Brought

THE letters which come to the Manufacturers Record from all parts of the country are in many respects inspiring while others enable us to see the thoughts which are ruling business men of all classes in all parts of the country.

In one day's mail there reached us a rather remarkable collection of letters with a wide variety of interests represented and of territory covered, broadly indicative of the interests represented by our circulation. One letter was from an insurance concern in Atlanta; one was from a manufacturers' agent at Houston Heights, Texas; one from a surveyor at Marked Tree, Ark.; one from a banker in South Carolina; one from a coal mining company in Knoxville; one from a breeder of high grade swine in Cochran, Ga.; one from a hardware company at Mineral Wells, Texas; one from a salt mining company at Jefferson Island, La.; while another was from a leading stock raiser and farmer at Prattville, Ala., who likes everything about the Manufacturers Record except its combination of colors on the cover page. He offers as a substitute red, white and blue, our national colors in preference to the red, white and black which we now use, but unfortunately this suggestion is not feasible and therefore we have to atone otherwise for the fact that we cannot print in red, white and blue.

These letters in their variety and expression of interest are merely typical of the thousands which come to the Manufacturers Record from our subscribers in all parts of the country and we group them together on this page merely because it so happened that all of them reached us in one day's mail. Many other letters of commendation and appreciation of the Record's work were received on the same day bearing specifically on the fight which we have made against deflation by the Federal Reserve Board as typified in the publication of the address made by Mr. John Skelton Williams. Some of these we may perhaps be able to publish in a later issue.

"Stick To It."

S. A. SAGE,
Surveyor.

Marked Tree, Arkansas, April 23, 1921.

Inclosed find P. O. Money Order for \$6.50 for subscription. I wish I could pat you on the back and say, Stick to it!

S. A. SAGE.

Doesn't Want to Miss an Issue.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LANCASTER,
E. M. Croxton, Vice-President and Cashier.

Lancaster, S. C., April 23, 1921.

Herewith check for \$6.50 to renew my subscription for another year. I do not wish to miss any of the copies.

E. M. CROXTON.

Wants Missing Issues Replaced.

CROSS MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, INC.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 22, 1921.

We missed our April 7th and 14th copies of the Record and as we cannot well get along without every issue, please send us copies of these dates and send bill.

F. H. SPARKS.

Likes "Straight From the Shoulder" Hits.

Columbus, Ga., April 22, 1921.

I am delighted to mail you check for \$6.50 for renewal of the Record, as I think it one of the best papers printed in the United States of America today. The rea-

son I say so is that you handle things with your gloves off, put the blame where it belongs, regardless of whom it may hurt. I have enjoyed reading the paper now for one year and hope to be able to keep it coming as long as you can hit straight from the shoulder.

M. J. C. POLLARD.

The Big Issues of the Hour.

B. M. ESTES,

Manufacturer's Agent for Machinery.

Houston Heights, Texas, April 21, 1921.

Enclosed find check for \$6.50 for year's subscription to your paper. I consider it the broadest paper or magazine I read, and believe the manner in which you are placing the large issues of policy before the people is doing a great good toward a correct understanding of the conditions to be met and adjusted before we can recover from the "Woodrow The First" period of misrule.

B. M. ESTES.

Vigorous Blows Given to National Wrongs.

THE NEW SOUTH FARM,

W. A. Wadsworth, Proprietor.

Prattville, Ala., April 22, 1921.

Enclosed find \$3.50. Extend my subscription another six months.

I have only one criticism to offer. I do not like your color scheme on the cover page. Your colors are red, white and black. I would much prefer red, white and blue—our national colors. Then your color scheme would match with the contents.

Long may you live and retain your vigor and continue your heavy blows on national wrongs!

W. A. WADSWORTH.

Information Indispensable to Farmers.

GEORGIA HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Cochran, Ga., April 21, 1921.

I am enclosing my check for bill attached. As an agricultural development agent, I believe the Southern farmers' greatest need is knowledge of world conditions and needs, in order that they may sow and reap with an understanding of every factor that may affect their business. As a dependable source of information of this kind, every farmer should read the Manufacturers Record. It is an indispensable farm magazine.

H. B. RALLS, JR.

Better Judgment Prevailed.

MINERAL WELLS HARDWARE COMPANY,

Mineral Wells, Texas, April 20, 1921.

Enclosed find check for \$6.50 to pay for Manufacturers Record one year from time subscription ceased. I had concluded to hedge a little by doing without the Record but better judgment prevailed and the Record will continue to come.

F. M. BOWMAN, President.

Fire Protection Declared Most Important.

SPRATLIN, HARRINGTON & THOMAS,

Direct Agents, All Lines of Insurance and Bonds,

Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 1921.

It affords us real pleasure to enclose our check for \$6.50 in renewal of our yearly subscription, which recently expired.

We find much helpful information in your Department of Construction and feel that this feature in itself is an excellent business investment, aside from the many timely and interesting articles on the big problems of the day.

We have a suggestion to make, however, and this is: devote more time and space to educating the public in the prevention of fires. Yearly this loss is mounting by the millions of dollars and presents an awful economic

waste. We believe if you set about a campaign of education along these lines, great good would result, and this Agency would take pleasure in rendering any possible assistance.

The writer is also enclosing his personal check for \$6.50 and desires that you enter the name of his father, Frank Eastman, on your books for a year's subscription, sending same to his summer home address, Tiger, Rabun county, Ga. I might add that this is my birthday present to him and feel that he will derive considerable enjoyment out of it.

Extending our best wishes for your continued success, we are, with kindest regards, etc.

DONALD EASTMAN.

Excellence Fully Appreciated.

JEFFERSON ISLAND SALT MINING CO., INC.,

Jefferson Island, Delcambre, La., April 21, 1921.

Herewith our check \$6.50 in full for our subscription. We fully appreciate the value of your excellent magazine, especially to those engaged in construction work.

JEFFERSON ISLAND SALT MINING CO.,
By Dexter Payne.

BUY COAL NOW AND ESCAPE NEXT WINTER'S POSSIBLE SHORTAGE.

THE coal consuming public, both family and industrial, is endangering its ability to secure coal by not buying and having it delivered now.

The production of coal at present is running on a very low basis, because buyers are not in the market. When the tide turns and buyers undertake to fill their needs they will find very low stocks and a possible danger of inability to get coal, such as the country had to endure last winter and the winter before.

The railroads are now in a position to handle coal as rapidly as the consuming market will take it. But there is no assurance that this condition will last. The moment the tide of business begins to move upward on any large scale the demand for cars will exceed the supply, and the coming winter may perchance show as much difficulty in delivering the coal as we have had in recent years. There are now over 500,000 cars lying idle, but many of them are in such bad shape the wonder is that they do not fall to pieces of their own weight. A large proportion of them can never be used for any length of time without being overhauled or rebuilt. Our railroad facilities will be wholly unequal to meet any large improvement in the volume of traffic, because the railroads cannot get money with which to improve their roadbeds and their rolling stock.

It is especially important, therefore, that those who know in advance that they will need coal later on in the year should buy it now and have it delivered now.

The country will not again permit the priority order in coal shipments. We think that will never again be tried for it was a dismal failure last winter and upset all the business interests of the country, exactly as the Manufacturers Record predicted that it would do. There will be no sympathy next winter for those who are short of coal if they are at present financially able to buy.

Many other things which will be needed later in the year could be shipped to advantage at the present time if those who know that they will need supplies later on will undertake to move them now.

It would be a very dangerous experiment to postpone until next fall or next winter transportation of coal or other products which must of necessity be used next winter.

Moreover, everyone who at the present time buys coal for domestic or industrial purposes will help to turn the tide of business improvement and while helping themselves will help the country at large.

"THE RIGHT TO LIVE, TO BE A FREE MAN AND FREE AGENT, SHALL NOT BE ABRIDGED."

ANNISTON, Ala., makes its "Open Shop" declaration. J. McL. Ridgell, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Anniston, writes the Manufacturers Record:

"We are determined that the right to live, a free man and a free agent, shall not be abridged in Anniston again, and that the terror of unionism shall not rule and ruin here, destroying industry and enslaving those who would work for loved ones and their homes."

Mr. Ridgell states that in Anniston all manufacturing interests and about 95 per cent of other business institutions are pledged for the open shop and liberty for industry and labor alike.

In order to fully acquaint the general public with the labor situation of Anniston, the principal business men of the community published a few days ago a signed full page advertisement in the Anniston Star which gives the following facts:

"Several months ago the industrial depression forced many of our industries to close completely, and confronted many others with the alternative either to reduce wages or shut down. Certain factions among the laboring people of this city and certain labor union officials from a distance sized this as the occasion for precipitating a fight to make Anniston, as they expressed it, 'a hundred per cent closed shop town.' From that time to the present, systematic and organized efforts have been made to bring on such a fight, and, by a series of strikes and walk-outs, to force the industries of this city to become closed shops.

"A closed shop is a plant where no man can work unless he belongs to a union. The closed shop town says to the working man, 'Either join a union or leave town.' It says to the manufacturer, 'Either employ union labor exclusively or move your plant away.'

"An open shop is a plant open to union and non-union men alike without preference to the one or discrimination against the other. In an open shop town a man may belong to a union or not as he sees fit. In an open shop town an employer may hire union men only, or non-union men only, or both union and non-union men. No one in such a town can dictate to the working man as to whether he shall join a union or not, and no one can coerce the employer to hire only men who are affiliated with labor organizations."

In other words, are the people of the country to become the vassals of a union labor oligarchy which seeks powers greater than the kings of old, for they dared not tell their subjects who could work at this or that, and when or where the work could be done? The ancient rulers that did so soon met their deserved fate in the destruction of their reign. Yet unions are fighting for this in the closed shop, which would become the rankest "class" and autocratic program ever undertaken. No man under this system would be allowed to learn any trade unless he was acceptable to the union powers in immediate charge. He would not be a free agent, seeking individual employment and making his own contracts, but would be compelled to take what the union leaders thought he should have, no matter how expert and proficient a worker. Unionism and the closed shop kill initiative and seek to bring all to the level of mediocrity instead of allowing chances for those who are ambitious and energetic to enjoy their rightful measure of success.

The principle of the closed shop violates the sacred traditions of the foundation of America in all that it stands for in human liberty.

Unionism and the closed shop enchain and enslave ambition, initiative and energy.

The principle of the open shop is the underlying principle of America—every man's right to seek work.

Are Lower Freight Rates Being Considered?

THERE is a widespread belief throughout the country that there will shortly come a decrease in freight rates, even if this decrease is but for a limited time, in order to test out whether a lower freight rate would bring about an increased volume of business and profit to the railroads as compared with the losses they now suffer.

We are satisfied that, based on commodity prices, freight rates are entirely too high. Because of President Harding's recent conference with the Cabinet and others in regard to this situation, the editor of the *Manufacturers Record* submitted to him the following statement under date of April 23d:

"In view of the reports in the morning papers in regard to your study of the high freight rates, and mention of the fact that some California fruits could not be shipped by reason of freight rates, permit me to say that hundreds of carloads of cabbages had to rot in the fields in Florida some months ago because the price in eastern markets was not sufficient to justify the payment of freight, and from the information I have I think it may be fairly stated that thousands of carloads of fruits and vegetables have had a similar fate.

"It is true that railroad freight rates are entirely too high in comparison with present selling prices of products. These freight rates were largely based on the high selling prices. When cotton was selling, for instance, at 35c. to 40c. a pound, wheat at \$2.26 a bushel, and other things in proportion, it was possible for them to bear the high freight rates established by the Interstate Commerce Commission; but when by credit deflation of the Federal Reserve Board these prices were finally broken down, chaos prevailed because freight rates which 30c. cotton could pay, could not be paid by 10c. cotton.

"This credit deflation policy and the determined effort of Secretary Houston and the Federal Reserve Board to break down prices drastically and rapidly, resulted in a chaotic condition of business which threw millions of people out of employment and made it impossible for those who had been heavy buyers of farm products to continue to purchase.

"I think, therefore, that the whole situation goes back to the credit deflation policy which is most elaborately discussed by John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency and a member of the Federal Reserve Board, in an address which he made ten days ago in Washington, and which we are publishing in full in this week's issue of the *Manufacturers Record*. It is an illuminating discussion of the tremendous issues involved and of the methods by which the Federal Reserve Board definitely undertook to break prices instead of permitting prices to come down gradually and deflate during three or four years, as we had taken three or four years for inflation. The decline in the value of farm, factory and mine products and securities last year amounted to about \$25,000,000,000, which is wealth absolutely wiped out of existence,—a greater cost than was the expense to us of the German war. Had there been no rapid credit deflation the consumptive power of the country would have been continued on a basis which would have permitted the railroads to have a full demand for all of their rolling stock instead of having over 500,000 cars idle as at present.

"I beg, therefore, that you will study the facts which are presented in Mr. Williams' aggressive denunciation of the policies of the Board of which he was a member. Without any inside knowledge of what was going on in the Board, I have for more than two years been fighting this credit deflation policy exactly on the line now stated by Mr. Williams. Until there is a reduction of the rate of interest by the Federal Reserve Board, and credit extended to the business interests of the country freely, there can be no return to full prosperity even if the railroads were in a position to haul freight without a dollar of cost to the consumer. We must get back of the railroad situation and get at the fundamental cause, and that is drastic credit deflation."

There are rumors to the effect that a lower freight

rate may be tried out for a limited period, and until these rumors are definitely settled one way or the other we cannot have a full revival of shipping activity. This phase of the matter is discussed in an interesting letter from Mr. J. F. McIntyre, president of the J. F. McIntyre & Sons, Inc., Pine Bluff, Ark., manufacturers of hardwood lumber, in the course of which he said:

"We do not know of any better way of getting our views before the proper people than through your paper, as we believe that you cover the whole field better than any publication we know of; and we are writing you in reference to the railroad situation, and trying to give you our views of the situation as near as we can; and if our views meet with your approval, and you can air same through your paper and can accomplish anything, we will be very glad to have you do so.

"We have before us this morning in our morning paper an article in reference to the President's trying to gain some knowledge of the railroad situation and the rate of freight and just what effect this has on the business situation of the country today. The writer also had an interview with some ten or fifteen managers of different railroads in St. Louis, Wednesday, the 20th; and at that time we expressed our opinion regarding the situation which we summed up as follows:

"The rate of freight on all commodities must be made permanent in some way; that whatever is done with the present rates of freight they will have to be adjusted in a way that the people throughout the country know that they have been stabilized, and that they will not be raised or lowered for some time to come unless in very remote cases.

"We remember some few years ago that we had this same trouble to contend with regarding our rate of freight to the Pacific Coast. At that time, we had 85c. rate from this territory on hardwood lumber, and there was a movement set up to reduce this to 75c., and it required about twelve months to get this perfected; and the commission finally made the rate 75c.; but during this time, we did no business on the Pacific Coast of any consequence, as it was impossible for our customers to buy lumber and ship it to the Coast on a rate of freight that was not stable, as in all probability a lower rate of freight would go into effect and allow their competitors to buy lumber and compete with them at a very much lower price on account of the reduction in freight which was anticipated. Consequently, the trade on the Pacific Coast used a great amount of Japanese oak, during that year, which they bought at a price and in quantities to suit their requirements only. And the same condition prevails today: with the present rate of freight everybody is at sea, not knowing what to do.

"Our customers will not buy any quantities of lumber in advance for fear of a reduction in rate, and they will be at a loss in trying to manufacture it into their commodities; and instead of buying in 10-car lots with different grades and kinds of lumber used, they are buying in one-car lots in mixed grades and kinds of lumber; hence you will see it is impossible to stabilize business until the freight rates of the country are stabilized in such way that the people will know just what they have to depend on.

"We also stated to the people we met in St. Louis that the railroads would have to make their arrangements to get in the market and buy material such as they required, and as they are large users of lumber and steel, when they are out of the market it is impossible to stabilize the price on these two commodities.

"Aside from that, we all realize that if we had a 50 per cent normal business today that it would be impossible for the railroads to handle it for they have not got the equipment to handle the business with; and our lumber people who handle and manufacture products such as hardwood flooring and yellow pine finish realize that when the grain movement starts, it is going to be impossible for them to get equipment to handle their commodities, as it takes just such equipment to handle this kind of lumber that it does to handle grain. At the present time there is a great shortage of cars that would be suitable for grain or for finished lumber.

"Now this is the true situation as we find it, and if our opinion is worth anything to your paper or to the

public, we would be only too glad for you to make use of it."

The suggestion of Mr. McIntyre that there must be some definite knowledge as to freight rates, and their permanency, is essentially important to the country. If freight rates are to be decreased the country should know it at once. If no decrease is to be made it is equally important that that fact should be made public emphatically and finally, because there is at present great hesitation in many lines of traffic because of the feeling that there will come a decrease in freight rates which would give an advantage to those who ship later on over those who ship at present. An immediate answer is needed to set this uncertainty at rest.

BROADEN YOUR REVELATIONS, MR. WILLIAMS.

The revelations made by former Comptroller of the Currency Williams and a member of the Federal Reserve Board about the workings of that autocratic business-killing body we believe gave only a hint of the real situation. We think Mr. Williams owes it to the country to open up fully and tell the whole story. If he knows more facts, he should for the good of the country let the public have them. In this connection we would suggest to commercial organizations and Rotary Clubs that they write Mr. Williams to address their members on this great issue.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY FROM ENGLAND.

WRITING from Manchester to the Manufacturers Record Frederick W. Tattersall says:

"A rather remarkable expansion is taking place at the moment in exports of textile machinery as will be seen from the following table:

	March £	Three months ended March £
1913	599,646	1,898,900
1920	285,442	1,180,469
1921	2,507,977	6,913,477

The following is a list of the increased shipments so far this year on last.

	£
British East Indies	1,953,408
France	817,178
Japan	694,040
China	425,113
United States	353,441
South America	220,764
Netherlands	92,316
Australia	66,815
Germany	38,230

"There are no instances of decreased exports. The higher values are partly responsible for the bigger figures but even in tons shipments are larger than last year."

While there is a very marked increase shown by these figures in shipments of textile machinery to various countries, the most striking gain is to India, significant of the rapid expansion of the cotton manufacturing interests of India. With the proposed increase of a tariff on the importations of cotton goods into India, against which Manchester manufacturers are protesting, there will probably be a much more rapid increase in the future in the purchase of textile machinery by East India than in the purchase of the finished goods from outside.

France, Japan and China all show a very marked gain in the purchase of English textile machinery during the last three months, while the United States has made a considerable increase. The total shipments of textile machinery from England for three months ending March 31 are nearly six times as great as were the shipments for the corresponding period of last year.

"THE FIRST THING WE LOOK AT IN THE MORNING."

M R. W. H. HAYWOOD, vice-president and treasurer of the Youngstown Boiler and Tank Co., Youngstown, Ohio, in referring to an item in our Daily Bulletin, says:

"In fact, this is the first thing we look at every morning."

How many other leading business concerns are following the example of the Youngstown Boiler and Tank Co. in examining with the utmost care the first thing every morning the construction items in the Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record? We believe that every concern that does this carefully and intelligently, and aggressively follows up the information thus secured, finds the Bulletin worth many times its cost.

This is a day when people must hunt business. Orders are not hunting sellers. The sellers must hunt orders. In the aggregate there is really a very great amount of work going on in this country, and the active, aggressive concerns, intelligently hunting for business, are finding some.

Never was there a time when energy and initiative were more needed by business men than at present. Tens of thousands of dwellings are under construction in this country,—possibly hundreds of thousands, some large and some small; but the work is going on. Here and there reports come to the Manufacturers Record showing that some of the smaller communities were having increased building activity beyond anything they had ever done before. In Baltimore, for instance, as a type of the larger cities, the amount of building under way is astonishingly great. Many of the other larger cities are showing similar activity.

There is also an immense amount of highway construction now going on, and broadly speaking it may be said that there is more or less work under way everywhere. But the concern which gets it will be the one which hustles with an everlasting hustle, which knows no discouragement, and which can sow the seed of publicity now, knowing that the harvest will come later on.

SOUTH BETTER OFF THAN FAR WEST.

IN a letter from Caldwell, Idaho, Mr. S. P. Pantan gives a rather dismal picture of the conditions prevailing in that section, which seem to be far worse than what the cotton growers of some sections of the South have had to endure. He writes as follows:

"This is the best town I have found in Idaho—in a very productive and heretofore prosperous farming region—but it is falling off from week to week because there is neither money nor credit obtainable, and hundreds of farmers have absolutely no money—not a dollar—nor hope of any before fall, when they may have something to sell. This condition, of course, knocks the bottom out of all lines of business.

"Up to last year every train I boarded was so crowded it was hard to find a seat, but now but few seats are occupied. Traveling is too expensive for people without money.

"Many able-bodied young men, ardently desirous of employment, are up against it now, so it takes some hustling for a chap in his eighth decade, like the subscriber, to overcome the adverse conditions brought upon the nation by the jugglers in control of the national credit.

"Does the MANUFACTURERS RECORD take note of the continuous contraction of the Federal Reserve notes? About the end of 1920 the volume reported 'in actual circulation' was over \$3,400,000,000, which has been steadily and rapidly reduced by over \$500,000,000 since January 1, and when this contraction will cease remains to be developed. Considering that the law requires only 33 per cent gold behind those notes, it seems that the present reported 65 per cent should admit of expansion rather than further contraction."

"LESS GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS AND MORE BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT."

MR. J. F. McINTYRE, hardwood lumber operator of Pine Bluff, Ark., sends the Manufacturers Record an editorial clipping from an Arkansas paper discussing President Harding's recent message. No decent paper professing to be interested in the welfare of the country should be guilty of so asinine an editorial against President Harding's speech. In sending this clipping Mr. McIntyre writes:

"We are inclined to think if the Southern papers expect anything at all from the present administration they will have to change their tactics in this respect."

We have previously commented upon the fact that many Southern papers, in their denunciation of President Harding, are not representing the thought of the intelligent, sensible people of the South. Apparently these papers are doing all in their power to injure their own section by belittling the President and everything which the administration is trying to do for the development of the business interests of the country. The intelligent people of the South are anxious to see the administration succeed in order that the country may be led out of the chaotic business conditions which have existed; but many newspapers of the South are doing their utmost to snarl at President Harding without waiting to see whether the plans which he is evolving will lead us unto safer grounds for business.

The clipping which Mr. McIntyre enclosed, among other things equally as senseless, had the following:

"He would solve the business problems by 'less government in business and more business in government.' Very striking phraseology, but sad to say, lacking in meaning. A polished phrase, but empty."

As a matter of fact the statement "less government in business and more business in government" is brimful of meaning, vital to the welfare of the country. We have had too much government control of business; too much denunciation by government officials of all business; too much intermeddling by the government with business affairs. Mr. Harding proposes, according to this statement of his, to have less government intermeddling with business interests, and at the same time he proposes that there should be more business management in government. The bureaucratic methods of government, the red tape, the endless confusion and the lack of common intelligence in the handling of government business, have been one of the sad reflections upon all democracies. It is pre-eminently true in our case. It has been true in times past, alike under Democratic and Republican administrations. Mr. Harding wants to cut some of that red tape, eliminate some of the vast waste that is going on in government affairs, and put more business intelligence and management in the government. But this little country paper from which we have quoted thinks that the sentence has no meaning, and is empty and void. What an infinite pity that such an empty-minded individual should have the opportunity of being an editor of any kind of paper.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

THE Department of Commerce has published in Commerce Reports a detailed list of the imports from Germany for the calendar year 1920, which were valued at \$88,836,280 compared with \$10,608,141 in 1919.

During that year we imported from Germany potash and fertilizer materials amounting to 452,085 tons, valued at \$21,042,623. This was the largest single group of imports, but was followed by chemicals valued

at \$6,797,843, of which nearly one-third consisted of coal tar dye stuffs.

We also imported sugar, mostly beet, to the extent of 33,446,096 pounds, valued at \$5,847,886.

Of toys we imported during the year \$4,238,017 worth, and of cotton manufactures \$4,847,137; of furs \$3,846,037, and sugar beet seed 9,415,000 pounds.

These are but a few of the more important items imported from Germany during 1920. A long detailed list shows a very considerable importation of pocket knives, razors, scissors, needles, textile machinery, clocks, copper, china and porcelain, artificial feathers and flowers, glassware, optical instruments, musical instruments, paper, books, music, maps, lead pencils, perfumery and cosmetics, seeds of various kinds, silk manufactures, and many other things which Germany has been unloading on the American market.

While technically the United States and Germany were at war, we were carrying on a heavy trade of imports and exports.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION ESSENTIAL TO NATION'S SAFETY.

A NUMBER of papers are publishing an article by Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, headed "American Prosperity Demands Immigration."

We do not know whether Mr. Sisson is responsible for the heading or not, but it is wholly incorrect.

American prosperity does not demand immigration.

The prosperity of America needs a lessening of immigration.

When millions of men are walking the streets seeking in vain for work; when millions of farmers have produced more than they can sell, and the foodstuffs are rotting on the ground because the public cannot buy, immigration would be a great curse.

Immigration, however, should not be discussed merely from the viewpoint of business prosperity, however important that may be. The life of America is at stake in the question of immigration. We have more aliens in the country now than we can assimilate for years to come. Any increase of this foreign blood from the sections which have poured their off-scourings into America would be an unspeakable curse. International bankers and people identified with steamship lines may be interested in bringing millions of additional foreigners to this country—foreigners who leave their country for their country's good, but who, coming to America, are a curse to this country, but the people who have at heart the true welfare of America, who know the dangers which are threatened by Communism and Bolshevism which have been brought here by the foreign element, know that our future can be made safe only by putting up very rigid rules against immigration.

Until America has absorbed and Americanized the millions of aliens who cannot speak our language or think our thoughts, we need no more immigration. It would be infinitely better that our industrial development should not grow as rapidly as in the past if its growth can come about only through the increase of immigration. But this is not the case. There are enough people in this country, if well employed, to do all the work that needs to be done for many years to come. Let us employ the people who are here and build them up mentally and morally and physically; train those who are here to increase their efficiency, and keep out those who would lower the standard of morality and of efficiency and prove a burden rather than a help.

BETTER BUSINESS AHEAD.

GET ready for business. The stage has been set for better things. Don't forget that the old Federal Reserve Board crowd can no longer continue its old policies. Houston and Governor Harding are no longer the dominant power in destroying prosperity. We are headed toward better times.

To preach optimism would be false if there were no foundation for it. For two years, week after week, we warned our readers of impending chaos unless the Federal Reserve Board changed its policies. We feel equally safe now in predicting easier credits and better business in the near future.

WHAT ELECTRICITY DOES IN RAILROAD SERVICE.

AN exceedingly interesting and informative study of the results of railroad electrification was given recently in an address delivered before the Providence Engineering Society by C. C. Whittaker of the railway engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., who, while making it plain to his auditors that the value of electric operation of railroads was very great, also told them that it must not be expected that there would be any sudden general conversion from steam operation to electric, yet he also observed that now, when it is more and more required that the railroads shall increase their carrying capacity and expedite their movements, there is only one economical answer for the problem confronting them, and that is to adopt electricity instead of steam for moving trains.

One of the most striking phases of Mr. Whittaker's address was that emphasizing the fact that the use of electricity as a motive power increases the operating capacity of a railroad very greatly, so that a larger quantity of traffic can be handled over the line without increasing the amount of trackage which would be necessary if steam operation were continued to do the same increased amount of work. Moreover, he showed that investigations and careful considerations have indicated that the economies obtained after the adoption of electricity for motive power were sufficient to carry the additional charge on the capital investment of the road.

"Very often," said he, "where certain sections of a railroad have about reached their limit of tonnage with steam operation it has been found that electrification would enable them to care for a 75 per cent increase in tonnage over the same trackage and that the capital expenditure for electrification would be less than it would be for the additional trackage and facilities to handle this same increase in business with steam motive power. In case of electrification, in most cases, operating economies care for fixed charges on this increased capitalization."

Another impressive instance of the very successful application of electricity was given concerning the adoption of the new motive power for handling trains at a terminal station. This was in the center of a big city, in and out of which ran a large number of suburban trains. In operating with steam locomotives it was necessary to do considerable switching for removing trains when emptied and for making them up again for outgoing passengers. Business had increased so that it was impossible to handle more trains and the track facilities could not be increased because of the location. But, when electricity was adopted, supplanting steam power, the use of the multiple unit car trains practically eliminated switching movements, with the result that the capacity of the terminal was increased 50 per cent, and the increased earnings ensuing cared for the increased capital charges.

On an important coal-carrying railroad electrification for 30 miles of main line heavy grade resulted in doubling the amount of traffic that could be handled on the line. On another road in the West a section of 133 miles showed an increase of 40 per cent in business handled.

Even when due allowance is made for the professional enthusiasms of a man whose business connection is with one of the largest of electrical organizations, it has nevertheless been demonstrated that electric motive power, intelligently applied to railway service, does accomplish the results and the economies which he describes. The principal obstacle to its wider use in transportation is the largely increased capital expenditures that would have to be made, financing that would be more than ordinarily difficult because of the multitude of problems which now surround railroads generally, causing capital to hesitate and hang back until they have been solved. Given adequate supply of electrical power at fair rates from hydro-electric or other plants, the railroads must eventually, gradually and increasingly adopt this newer method of moving their trains; its manifold advantages—steadier and greater power, cleanliness, etc.—give assurance that future generations will enjoy the improved facilities which the pioneer experiences of the present have proved possible.

NEW ORLEANS' NEW SHIP CANAL DEDICATED.

THERE was formally dedicated at New Orleans on May 2 the industrial canal connecting the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain, one of the great engineering and commercial achievements of the age.

The canal, with its vast lock, its four large steel bascule-type bridges, and the inverted syphon which carries the city's drainage, cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. New Orleans, through this undertaking, will add enormously to her facilities as a great seaport.

The Mississippi River waterfront of New Orleans belongs to the State and is administered by a Harbor Commission. Titles to long leases to the frontage cannot be obtained. The lock and the canal solve the problem which had begun to be a serious factor in the city's rapid growth as a world port.

The intake to the canal, on the downstream side of the city, is through a lock 700 feet long, 74 feet wide and with a depth of water of thirty feet over the sill at extreme low water. The canal is five and one-third miles long and has been dredged to a depth of 26 feet and a width of 150 feet. It will be deepened to 30 feet and widened to 300. There is a turning basin, which inclusive of the 300 feet of the canal is 1,200 feet square. The canal continues, with one deviation from a straight line, to Lake Pontchartrain.

On each side of the canal is a clear strip 870 feet wide belonging to the State, but not under the restrictions imposed upon the Mississippi River frontage; in this case the land can be leased for 99 years for industrial purposes. Already a number of industries have been located along the canal, including shipbuilding plants.

The turning basin lies relatively near the lock and the land available for leasing lies beyond the basin. This area will be laid out conveniently so as to admit of slips leading away from the canal at an angle that will facilitate entry and warping out of ships, which can then be turned in the basin and proceed through the lock and down the river by their own power.

The publicly owned belt line of New Orleans, connecting with all railroad terminals, will serve these industrial sites and inner wharves.

\$275,000,000 In Construction Activities In South for Ten-Week Period

SUMMARY OF WORK CONTEMPLATED OR ACTUALLY BEGUN SHOWS THIS VAST SUM INVOLVED IN NEW BUILDING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS—ROAD AND STREET PAVING INCLUDED.

A recapitulation of the summaries of construction activities in the South as published during each of the past ten weeks in the Manufacturers Record, including the totals for the week ended April 22, compiled from its construction department items, indicates the approximate expenditure of more than \$275,000,000 on projects for which contracts have already been awarded and those for which preliminary announcements were made in this 10-week period preparatory to completing plans and asking for bids.

This truly enormous sum includes only those items for which figures were submitted as to approximate cost, no attempt being made to estimate the cost of the scores of miscellaneous items regarding contracts awarded and requests for bids upon others for which no figures as to cost were available. Nor does it contain a number of large land developments, oil pipe line and refinery items, and voting of bonds for municipal improvements, which have not taken definite form but which will be started in the near future and be completed during the next few years. Similarly, the building construction items do not contain any of the vast numbers of new dwellings, private garages, alterations and improvements to established properties, and similar structures, that cost under \$10,000 each.

Judging from information obtained from the building inspectors in the various cities and towns the number of moderately priced residences under construction is large. Indications are that upwards of one-half of the total valuation of permits issued in the various cities is for residence, apartment house and hotel construction. If space were available for publication of each of the construction projects costing \$5,000 but less than \$10,000 the total to be expended in Southern industrial activities would be exceedingly gratifying. As an example of the money involved in such projects the situation in Dallas, Texas, may well be considered. In a recent week permits with a total valuation of \$353,000 were issued, comprising dwellings, apartment houses, hotels, office buildings, factories, etc. The items used in the Manufacturers Record, obtained from this total had a valuation of but \$153,000. Thus projects costing \$150,000 were not published because they were stated as costing under \$10,000 each. In other cities the proportion is even greater, because of the preponderance of residence construction, especially in the smaller cities and towns. In the Daytona, Fla., sections for instance, as a sample of other towns, about 250 houses costing less than \$10,000 each, are under contract. The aggregate would be a million or more but not included in our totals. Hundreds of houses are being built all over the South costing between \$5,000 and \$7,500 each, which would have cost 25 per cent more to build during the preceding year. A comparison of construction activities this year with last shows a decrease in value of about 20 per cent, which is more than offset by the reduction in cost of construction, hence present activities are equal to or even superior to those of last year, and the peak of activities is far from reached judging from the plans that are being prepared by individual owners, architects and builders, and the new projects of a large nature being launched weekly.

Indications are that residence construction—so long

delayed—is to be remarkably revived, even above its present level, and that the housing shortage is to be definitely relieved. Investors, building associations, banks and insurance companies are more willing and able now than for many months to loan money to prospective home owners, and this is stimulating building.

Educational campaigns conducted by newspapers, magazines, Chambers of Commerce, civic organizations, and miscellaneous bodies and individual building materials and supplies dealers have done much to encourage resumption of building activities. "Own your home campaigns" are being planned for hundreds of cities throughout the country. Literature giving definite and valuable information to prospective home builders is being spread far and wide.

Similarly, municipal, county and State construction activities that have been so long delayed are going rapidly forward as new bond issues are voted. Roads, paving and bridges as announced during the ten-week period involve the expenditure of \$20,744,777 in contracts actually awarded and \$59,321,860 in contracts to be awarded, making a total of more than \$80,000,000. Figures recently compiled show that there are definite plans for the expenditure of \$300,000,000 in Southern States for roads, paving and bridge construction out of a total of approximately \$1,000,000,000 for the country as a whole, and the figures compiled by the Manufacturers Record demonstrate how rapidly this work is getting under way in the South. The construction of school buildings is progressing in practically every locality. Contracts awarded in 10 weeks involve the expenditure of \$6,909,674 for structures of this character, while definite plans have been made for structures which will cost \$30,658,437, or more than \$37,500,000. Bond issues are to be voted upon for construction of school buildings in many counties and cities in the immediate future, in order to insure getting the work immediately under way and having the structures ready for occupancy by the next school sessions. Likewise the construction of new sewers, drainage and water works projects and the improvement of established ones is progressing rapidly, and plans for additional projects of this classification are being formed weekly. Contracts actually awarded during the ten-week period necessitate the expenditure of \$3,783,608, while initial announcements have been made concerning projects involving an estimated expenditure of \$11,028,907, which gives a total of \$14,812,515. In addition, city and county building projects of a miscellaneous character, including the erection of courthouses, jails, fire department improvements, etc., will necessitate the expenditure of \$6,752,195, contracts awarded being valued at \$977,995, and contracts to be awarded at \$5,774,200.

Thus, construction projects which may be considered as purely municipal, county and State ventures, aided by the Federal Government, such as road work, represent a total expenditure of \$139,199,438, or nearly half of the entire total contracts awarded and contracts to be awarded for all classes of construction during the past ten weeks. Contracts actually awarded for projects included in these classifications necessitate the expenditure of approximately \$32,416,034, while preliminary announcements for projects upon which bids have or will

shortly be requested mean a total outlay of \$106,783,404.

Miscellaneous construction, including oil refineries, warehouses, theatres, cold storage plants, land developments, and similar varied projects forms a prominent part of the total amount of money to be expended. Contracts awarded total \$13,442,844 and contracts to be awarded \$50,215,800, which places this classification second in importance only to construction of roads, paving and bridges.

Apartment houses and hotels as reported for 10 weeks, will necessitate a total estimated expenditure of \$26,651,700, including contracts already awarded having a valuation of \$6,056,200, and initial announcements regarding projects to cost \$20,595,500.

The construction of buildings for association and fraternal organizations is being revived throughout the South. Definite plans have been made for many structures costing from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000, while scores of others will be erected at a cost of from \$100,000 and up.

RECAPITULATION OF CONTRACTS AWARDED AND CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED FOR PAST TEN WEEKS.

Compiled from the Construction Department of the Manufacturers Record.

Week ended	Approximate cost contracts to be awarded	Approximate cost contracts awarded
February 18	\$ 5,764,000	\$ 5,378,000
February 25	9,719,044	4,412,254
March 4	17,251,747	6,209,248
March 11	25,683,000	6,766,270
March 18	20,321,500	5,264,562
March 25	24,650,086	7,121,496
April 1	24,757,069	4,746,530
April 8	31,570,819	7,919,735
April 15	22,001,923	6,745,127
April 22	32,066,950	8,286,454
Total	\$213,796,138	\$62,849,684

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSIFICATION FOR TEN WEEKS.

Roads, paving and bridges	\$ 59,321,860	\$20,744,777
Miscellaneous enterprises	\$50,215,800	13,442,844
School buildings	30,658,437	6,909,674
Apartment houses and hotels	20,595,500	6,056,200
Association and fraternal	13,613,000	991,200
Sewers, drainage and water wks.	11,028,907	3,783,608
Church buildings	8,525,000	3,512,241
Bank and office buildings	5,781,950	2,286,800
City and county projects	5,774,200	977,995
Dwellings	4,919,984	2,770,005
Total	\$213,796,138	\$62,849,684

DWELLINGS.

Week ended	Approximate cost contracts to be awarded	Approximate cost contracts awarded
February 18	\$ 393,500	\$ 302,100
February 25	443,500	364,700
March 4	602,897	133,775
March 11	641,000	150,700
March 18	665,500	505,000
March 25	342,100	156,775
April 1	242,000	154,000
April 8	443,000	426,000
April 15	726,987	241,755
April 22	419,500	335,200
Total	\$ 4,919,984	\$ 2,770,005

APARTMENT HOUSES AND HOTELS.

February 18	\$ 1,383,500	\$ 215,000
February 25	187,000	730,500
March 4	1,125,000	600,000
March 11	1,757,000	185,700
March 18	1,493,000	848,000
March 25	2,237,000	589,000
April 1	7,325,500	605,000
April 8	1,534,000	.....
April 15	1,240,000	70,000
April 22	2,213,500	2,213,000
Total	\$ 20,595,500	\$ 6,056,200

BANK AND OFFICE BUILDINGS.

February 18	\$ 85,000	\$ 480,000
February 25	110,000	71,000
March 4	775,000	473,000
March 11	955,000	109,000
March 18	95,000	200,000
March 25	229,000	.....
April 1	287,000	588,000
April 8	1,035,000	165,000
April 15	740,950	200,000
April 22	1,470,000	.....
Total	\$ 5,781,950	\$ 2,286,800

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

February 18	\$ 247,000	\$ 199,400
February 25	1,737,000	171,000
March 4	729,000	410,000
March 11	1,080,000	1,028,000
March 18	189,000	88,000
March 25	760,000	376,500
April 1	622,000	68,500
April 8	725,000	358,811
April 15	1,525,000	302,000
April 22	920,000	510,000
Total	\$ 8,525,000	\$ 3,512,241

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

February 18	\$ 395,000	\$ 310,000
February 25	1,726,000	203,000
March 4	1,854,000	540,860
March 11	960,000	1,054,000
March 18	6,280,000	555,867
March 25	3,579,437	933,457
April 1	3,968,000	1,511,000
April 8	5,206,000	731,200
April 15	3,542,000	713,945
April 22	3,148,000	756,615
Total	\$ 30,658,437	\$ 6,909,974

STORE BUILDINGS.

February 18	\$ 104,000	\$ 89,000
February 25	183,500	130,000
March 4	60,000	240,000
March 11	531,000	185,000
March 18	334,000	48,000
March 25	643,600	52,000
April 1	510,000	255,000
April 8	569,000	13,000
April 15	260,000	158,000
April 22	167,000	204,000
Total	\$ 3,361,500	\$ 1,374,000

ASSOCIATION AND FRATERNAL.

February 18	\$ 865,000	\$ 72,000
February 25	728,000	30,000
March 4	2,560,000	100,000
March 11	3,295,000	148,200
March 18	640,000	80,000
March 25	1,305,000	111,000
April 1	1,195,000	100,000
April 8	1,380,000	.....
April 15	590,000	250,000
April 22	1,055,000	100,000
Total	\$ 13,613,000	\$ 991,200

ROADS, PAVING AND BRIDGES.

February 18	\$ 1,459,000	\$ 195,500
February 25	2,943,344	1,967,136
March 4	4,964,050	2,326,283
March 11	7,174,500	2,231,751
March 18	3,723,000	791,995
March 25	8,246,027	2,796,133
April 1	3,176,569	1,438,708
April 8	9,110,634	3,433,650
April 15	9,924,986	2,977,982
April 22	8,599,750	2,536,639
Total	\$ 59,321,860	\$20,744,777

CITY AND COUNTY PROJECTS.

February 18	\$ 488,000	\$ 29,250
February 25	473,000	.....
March 4	16,000	62,700
March 11	1,090,000	187,045
March 18	560,000	60,000
March 25	1,285,000	14,000
April 1	290,000	450,000
April 8	441,700	175,000
April 15	1,142,500	.....
April 22	.....	.....
Total	\$ 5,774,200	\$ 977,995

SEWERS, DRAINAGE AND WATER WORKS.

February 18	\$ 420,910	\$ 420,910
February 25	85,700	234,050
March 4	535,000	462,330
March 11	876,000	455,519
March 18	1,830,000	468,000
March 25	545,022	805,556
April 1	799,000	83,824
April 8	4,270,135	520,194
April 15	1,326,000	333,225
April 22	762,000	.....
Total	\$ 11,028,907	\$ 3,783,608

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

February 18	\$ 834,000	\$ 3,294,090
February 25	1,107,000	480,818
March 4	3,582,800	1,386,000
March 11	8,397,500	854,400
March 18	3,982,000	1,708,000
March 25	6,104,000	915,050
April 1	5,347,000	620,506
April 8	7,008,000	1,834,800
April 15	1,683,800	1,083,220
April 22	12,169,700	1,256,000
Total	\$ 50,215,800	\$13,442,884

Southern Construction Activities for Week Ended April 29 Reach Total of \$26,566,960--Of This Sum Contracts Actually Awarded Amount to Nearly \$8,600,000.

Contracts awarded during the week ended April 29 for construction projects throughout the South involve the total approximate expenditure of \$8,570,000, the largest total reported since the compilation was started several months ago from the construction columns of the Manufacturers Record. The previous high record was for the preceding week when contracts actually awarded had a total valuation of \$8,286,454. The projects for which initial announcements were published during the week will necessitate the expenditure of approximately \$26,566,960 in their completion. During the next ten days many contracts are to be awarded throughout the several states for buildings of many kinds and construction projects of a wide and varied character. During the week ended April 22 the total representing contracts to be awarded was \$32,066,950, which exceeded all previous records.

The large amount of money involved in contracts awarded is very encouraging for it means that this work will get actually under way immediately or in the very near future. In fact many of the projects were started immediately after the awards were made. There is still a vast amount of work involved in the completion of projects for which preliminary announcements have been made, for some of which bids have been requested and others for which plans are being rushed to completion preparatory to getting bids.

Roads, paving and bridge work continues to hold first rank in amount of money involved, contracts awarded having a valuation of \$3,905,250 for the week. Miscellaneous enterprises showed up well with a total of \$1,641,500 in contracts awarded and \$3,838,500 in projects announced for the first time. The number of school buildings to be erected is constantly increasing, and large sums of money will be involved in contracts awarded for this classification within the next few months, for work will be started early to insure completion of the structure for next season.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

	Contracts to be awarded.	Contracts awarded.
Dwellings	\$ 509,000	\$ 291,000
Apartment houses and hotels	1,896,000	890,000
Bank and office buildings	1,220,000	417,000
Church buildings	1,332,000	261,000
School buildings	7,052,000	485,500
Store buildings	192,000	150,000
Association and fraternal	1,333,000	20,000
Roads, paving and bridges	5,877,460	3,905,250
City and county projects	565,000	238,000
Sewers, drainage and water works	2,752,000	270,800
Miscellaneous enterprises	3,838,500	1,641,500
Total	\$26,566,960	\$8,570,000

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

	Bank and Office Buildings—
Dwellings—	
New Orleans, La.	10,000
Baltimore, Md.	100,000
Baltimore, Md.	33,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	28,000
Lynchburg, Va.	25,000
St. Petersburg, Fla.	15,000
Norfolk, Va.	10,000
Petersburg, Va.	40,000
Washington, D. C.	30,000
\$ 291,000	
Apartment Houses and Hotels—	
Graham, Tex.	75,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	15,000
Baltimore, Md.	500,000
Cleburne, Tex.	200,000
Baltimore, Md.	100,000
\$ 890,000	
Church Buildings—	
Louisville, Ky.	15,000
Bristow, Okla.	60,000
Graham, Tex.	90,000
Birmingham, Ala.	50,000
Modest Town, Va.	30,000
Lynchburg, Va.	16,000
\$ 261,000	
School Buildings—	
Wisner, Ia.	45,000
Boonville, Mo.	40,000
Bristol, Tenn.	45,000

Lake Junaluska, N. C.	100,000
Lewisburg, W. Va.	170,000
Arlington, Fla.	25,500
Bay Springs, Miss.	60,000
Morristown, Tenn.	40,000
\$ 485,500	

Store Buildings—	
Jacksonville, Fla.	10,000
Augusta, Ga.	10,000
Salisbury, Md.	20,000
Enid, Okla.	25,000
Greenville, S. C.	12,500
Baltimore, Md.	18,000
Eustis, Fla.	20,000
Johnson City, Tenn.	35,000
\$ 150,000	

Association and Fraternal—	
Sebring, Fla.	20,000
\$ 20,000	

Roads, Paving and Bridges—	
Greenville, S. C.	20,000
Anderson, S. C.	10,000
Waxahachie, Tex.	30,000
Paris, Tex.	141,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	110,000
Demopolis, Ala.	90,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	151,750
LaGrange, Ga.	14,300
Clayton, Mo.	565,950
Clayton, Mo.	61,000
Kansas City, Mo.	17,000
St. Louis, Mo.	195,000
Rutherfordton, N. C.	24,000
Duncan, Okla.	650,000
Pawhuska, Okla.	280,000
Tulsa, Okla.	500,000
Johnson City, Tenn.	250,000
Cambridge, Md.	79,000
Duncan, Okla.	716,250
\$3,905,250	

CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED.

Dwellings—		Columbia, Mo.	250,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	10,000	Nashville, Tenn.	10,000
Baton Rouge, La.	10,000	Port Arthur, Tex.	125,000
Fulton, Mo.	20,000	Lebanon, Tenn.	18,000
Dallas, Tex.	18,000	Daytona Beach, Fla.	200,000
Dallas, Tex.	11,000	Louisville, Ky.	20,000
Dallas, Tex.	43,000	Chattanooga, Tenn.	20,000
Washington, D. C.	75,000	Clarksville, Tenn.	40,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	10,500	Lynchburg, Va.	40,000
Baltimore, Md.	10,000	Truxton, Va.	12,000
Baltimore, Md.	10,000	Dallas, Tex.	150,000
Baltimore, Md.	10,000	Richmond, Va.	12,000
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	15,000	Barboursville, W. Va.	45,000
Dallas, Tex.	10,000	Macon, Ga.	60,000
Birmingham, Ala.	10,500	Paris, Tex.	100,000
Washington, D. C.	65,000	Dallas, Tex.	10,000
Washington, D. C.	84,000	\$1,332,000	
St. Petersburg, Fla.	20,000		
Catonsville, Md.	10,000		
Washington, D. C.	25,000		
Petersburg, Va.	30,000		
Richmond, Va.	12,000		
\$ 509,000			

Store Buildings—

Richmond, Va.	\$ 12,000
Adel, Ga.	25,000
Atlanta, Ga.	20,000
Salisbury, Md.	10,000
Lake Junaluska, N. C.	20,000
Keystone, W. Va.	20,000
Louisville, Ky.	10,000
St. Louis, Mo.	60,000
El Paso, Tex.	15,000
\$ 192,000	

Schools—

Lenoir, N. C.	\$ 150,000
Hume, Mo.	25,000
Goodwell, Okla.	38,500
Slick, Okla.	100,000
Raytown, Mo.	50,000
Bryson City, N. C.	50,000
Granite Falls, N. C.	75,000
Dallas, Tex.	119,000
Athens, Ala.	30,000
Columbus, Ga.	25,000
Brooksville, Ky.	40,000
Winchester, Ky.	50,000
Marston, Mo.	150,000
Due West, S. C.	50,000
Columbia, Tenn.	155,000
Dallas, Tex.	75,000
Mart, Tex.	25,000
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	100,000
College Park, Ga.	50,000
Baltimore, Md.	5,000,000

Greensboro, Md....	60,000
Munday, Tex.....	40,000
Norfolk, Va.....	150,000
Philippi, W. Va....	19,000
Wirksville, Mo....	200,000
Pollocksville, N. C.	60,000
Lebanon, S. C.....	18,000
Jackson, Tenn.....	30,000
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	10,000
Spring Hill, Tenn..	75,000
Groom, Tex.....	42,000

\$7,052,000

Sewers, Drainage and Water

Works—

Dalhart, Tex.....	\$ 20,000
Cordele, Ga.....	10,000
Unionville, Mo....	84,000
Chesterfield, S. C.	110,000
Rogersville, Tenn.	15,000
College Park, Ga..	10,000
Memphis, Tenn....	2,000,000
Morristown, Tenn..	15,000
Burlington, N. C..	50,000
Nashville, Tenn....	425,000
Clarksville, Mo....	13,000

\$2,752,000

Association and Fraternal—

Pineville, Ky.....	\$ 50,000
Frederick, Md.....	100,000
Guthrie, Okla.....	150,000
York, S. C.....	12,000
Anderson, S. C....	11,000
Norfolk, Va.....	10,000
Baltimore, Md.....	1,000,000

\$1,333,000

Roads, Paving and Bridges—

Opelika, Ala.....	\$ 100,000
Cambridge, Md....	60,000
Newton, N. C.....	500,000
Wentworth, N. C..	150,000
Ocmulgee, Okla....	568,000
Jasper, Tex.....	85,000
Wharton, Tex.....	75,000
Walkersville, Md..	20,000
Bay City, Tex.....	55,000
Burnett, Tex.....	55,000
Kerrville, Tex....	76,000
McKinney, Tex....	280,000
Rising Star, Tex..	35,000
Albany, Mo.....	10,000
Fayette, Mo.....	30,000
Marshfield, Mo....	30,000
West Plains, Mo..	200,000
Dobson, N. C.....	150,000
Sparta, N. C.....	65,000
Rutledge, Tenn....	35,000
Ballerger, Tex....	40,000
Oneonta, Ala.....	25,000
Troy, Ala.....	52,000
College Park, Ga..	10,000
St. Bernard, La..	35,000
Hagerstown, Md..	15,000
Sedalia, Mo.....	65,000
West Plains, Mo..	138,000
Opelika, Ala.....	233,000
Port Lavaca, Tex..	100,000
Attalla, Ala.....	30,000
Birmingham, Ala.	56,000
Clanton, Ala.....	580,460
Columbiana, Ala..	529,500
St. Martinville, La.	300,000
Lockhart, S. C....	70,000
Dyersburg, Tenn..	670,000
Dallas, Tex.....	350,000

\$5,877,460

City and County Projects—	
Charlotte, N. C....	\$ 30,000
St. Petersburg, Fla.	20,000
Allendale, S. C....	100,000
Birmingham, Ala..	400,000
York, S. C.....	15,000

\$ 565,000

Miscellaneous Enterprises—

St. Petersburg, Fla., packing plant.....	\$ 50,000
Frostburg, Md., brick plant	150,000
Cordele, Ga., elec- tric light plant...	40,000
Maryville, Mo., elec- tric light plant...	30,000
Hardin, Mo., ice plant	10,000
Tampa, Fla., river channel	67,000
Warrensburg, Mo., bottling plant...	150,000
Cumberland, Mr., auto plant.....	500,000
Tulsa, Okla., hospi- tal	500,000
St. Petersburg, Fla., gas plant	175,000
Dade City, Fla., nursery	50,000
Brazoria County, Texas, preserving plant	40,000
Fort Worth, Tex., sand and gravel plant	50,000
Sand Springs, Okla., tannery	42,000
St. Louis, Mo., ware- houses	50,000
Logan, W. Va., cold storage plant	75,000
Kingsville, Tex., cotton mill	240,000
Washington, D. C., telephone improve- ments	10,000
Tidewater, Va., hospi- tal	25,000
Independence, Mo., theater	100,000
Kansas City, Mo., theater	75,000
Dallas, Tex., ice plant	10,000
Springfield, Mo., pol- ish plant	15,000
St. Petersburg, Fla., ship plant.....	50,000
Roanoke, Va., cafe- teria	30,000
Washington, D. C., warehouse	12,000
Waynesboro, Ga., packing plant....	25,000
Memphis, Tenn., river terminals...	500,000
Wauchula, Fla., fer- tilizer plant.....	30,000
Knoxville, Tenn., park improvements	50,000
Anniston, Ala., cot- ton mill improve- ments	200,000
St. Petersburg, Fla., resort	300,000
Pikeville, Ky., hospi- tal	150,000
Richmond, Va., chil- dren's home.....	25,000
Baltimore, Md., warehouse	12,500

\$3,838,500

Memphis Votes \$2,500,000 In Bonds for Water Service and River Terminal Improvements.

Memphis, Tenn., April 26—[Special.]—Citizens of this city have declared in favor of two of the bond issues for public improvements which have been authorized by the Tennessee legislature. By a vote of 12 to 1 the issue of \$500,000 in bonds for river terminal improvements was approved as was a \$2,000,000 issue for water service. A total of \$17,500,000 has been made available by the legislature for expenditure if ratified at the referendum elections to be held from time to time. The next election will be held on May 19, when bond issues will be voted upon for the purchase or the construction of municipal gas and light plant and for a new county jail, involving a total expenditure of approximately \$10,500,000.

The approval of the bonds for water improvements will enable the commission to go ahead with plans for extensive improvements, including the building of several reservoirs, installation of electrically operated equipment for a high pressure system for fire protection. Approval of the bonds for terminal improvements will enable the city to avail itself of the appropriation granted by Congress for establishing a big river terminal on the Mississippi.

Construction Activities In South for April.

Items published in the construction columns of the Manufacturers Record during the month of April numbered 3,855, representing a period of 22 days. This total included 1,463 industrial items and 1,096 building items. In addition there were 13 railway items, 386 items of machinery wanted, and 61 of financial corporations.

Road and street projects continue to form a major part of construction activities in point of number and widespread character. Construction of school buildings is also progressing rapidly and many new structures are being planned now for which the contracts will be awarded shortly to permit of the completion of the buildings before the sessions begin next season. Dwellings involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars are being erected in many parts of the South, the development of this character affecting practically every community. Definite steps to solve the housing problem are now well under way, encouraged by the reduction in prices of materials and labor. The construction of miscellaneous factories is increasing as evidenced by the number of items reported, including some large plants in addition to numerous small ones scattered through many States. The construction of church buildings continues to hold high rank in the classification totals. Scores of structures are already under construction, and within the next few months many more buildings of this character will be under way. Many of the church buildings will cost \$200,000 and upwards and will be impressive and beautiful edifices.

Miscellaneous construction is going rapidly forward, including the erection of garages, warehouses, theatres, hospitals and sanitariums, stores, bank and office buildings.

Electric plants operated by steam and water power are planned for many sections. Improvements to water works and sewer systems in many towns and cities are being pushed to completion, as are other important municipal construction projects long delayed due to war conditions and its after effects.

Many hotels and apartment houses are now being built, and plans have been announced and bids asked for a considerable number of others. These structures will cost from \$20,000 to \$2,000,000 each, and are being

Plan \$1,100,000 Boumi Temple for Baltimore.

Tentative plans for a \$1,100,000 Boumi Temple for Baltimore have been announced. The structure will be located on the southwest corner of Howard Street and Druid Hill Avenue, on a site 110 by 200 feet. It will contain a theatre, offices and meeting rooms for the lodges, and stores and offices for revenue and accommodation, and a banquet hall or ball room with accessories. The theatre will have a seating capacity of 2,200 with only a single balcony. The stage has a proscenium 50 by 50 feet, and behind it the stage is 80 feet wide.

The building will be of fireproof construction, with reinforced concrete floors and roof, brick walls and modern plumbing. Mechanical ventilation, steam heat, vacuum cleaning and mechanical refrigeration will be provided.

erected in many cities throughout the South. Private homes are being converted into apartments houses in almost every section, and established hotels are making additions and improvements, thus necessitating the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in addition to the huge sums involved in the completion of new work.

A comparison of items published during the 22 days of April with similar periods of preceding months is very encouraging, indicating a steady increase in activities in practically every line. The summary is as follows:

Industrial Developments	Total for April	Total for January to April.
Airplane Plants, Stations, etc.	2	12
Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.	74	313
Canning and Packing Plants.	14	59
Clayworking Plants	8	29
Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.	55	298
Concrete and Cement Plants.	8	40
Cotton Compresses and Gins.	5	54
Cottonseed Oil Mills.	0	11
Drainage Systems	11	71
Electric Plants	57	239
Fertilizer Plants	3	24
Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.	22	81
Foundry and Machine Plants.	44	204
Gas and Oil Enterprises.	8	40
Hydro-Electric Plants.	8	40
Gas and Oil Enterprises.	87	368
Iron and Steel Plants.	1	1
Irrigation Systems	4	8
Land Developments	40	148
Lumber Manufacturing	32	163
Metal Working Plants	17	84
Mining	18	96
Miscellaneous Construction	37	138
Miscellaneous Enterprises	99	557
Miscellaneous Factories	140	670
Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, etc.	89	466
Ry. Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, etc.	2	21
Road and Street Construction.	357	1,493
Sewer Construction	71	312
Shipbuilding Plants	2	10
Telephone Systems	14	89
Textile Mills	9	69
Water Works	74	320
Woodworking Plants	43	177
	1,463	6,803
Buildings		
Apartment Houses	67	239
Association and Fraternal.	30	164
Bank and Office.	51	203
Churches	103	478
City and County.	34	131
Courthouses	6	38
Dwellings	201	1,042
Government and State.	7	45
Hospitals, Sanatoriums, etc.	26	99
Hotels	43	163
Miscellaneous	56	216
Railway Stations, Sheds, etc.	10	56
Schools	263	878
Stores	110	439
Theatres	36	144
Warehouses	53	156
	1,096	4,491
Railroad Construction		
Railways	13	56
Street Railways	0	11
	13	67
Financial		
Corporations	61	369
New Securities	386	1,451
	447	1,820
Machinery Wanted		
Mach'y, Proposals and Supplies Wanted.	655	2,427
Fire Damage		
Fire Damage, etc.	181	970
Totals	3,855	16,578
Foreign	10	42

Frankfort Enjoys Building Activity.

Frankfort, Ky., April 27.—[Special.]—A building program of large proportions has gotten well under way in this section. Many new cottages and bungalows are being erected in addition to several apartment houses. Many new buildings are expected to be started in the near future.

Community Project of Unique Character Planned for Green Spring Valley, Near Baltimore.

Cliff Holme, the Green Spring Valley estate of the late C. Morton Stewart, at Chattolane Station, is to become a community development, according to plans announced recently in Baltimore.

The property has been purchased by the Green Spring Valley Company, composed of a number of prominent Baltimoreans. Participation in the community plans for the development of the property will be by invitation only.

The board of directors is composed of: Frank C. Ober, William C. Coleman, John McHenry, Redmond C. Stewart, John S. Wilson, Jr., Miles White, Samuel Shoemaker, Robert B. Harrison, Walter S. Wilkinson, Donald Symington and Henry Lay Duer.

A large mansion house on the property is to be a nucleus of the community idea. Alterations have already been started to convert the building into an inn, with facilities for dancing, and there will be a community dining room the patrons of which will be selected also by invitations only. A portion of the house will be converted into apartments. Ten acres of land surrounding the inn will be reserved as a community park.

The remainder of the property, about 50 acres, it is planned to divide into estates of from one to five acres to be sold as home sites. Edward H. Bouton, President of the Roland Park Company, will manage the development.

School Building Program Involving Expenditure of Approximately \$6,000,000 in Baltimore Approved.

The Public Improvement Commission of Baltimore has approved the plans of the City School Board calling for the erection of 10 new structures forming the city's biggest building program of school improvements and involving the expenditure of between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000. Six of the buildings are to be erected in the city proper, three in the New Annex and another either in the annex or in the city. It is hoped to have the buildings all ready for occupation in the fall of 1922. Other recommendations for new buildings are to be made in the near future. Architects will be employed shortly to prepare plans for the various buildings. Sites for each of the new buildings will be submitted to the Commission by the School Board later.

Contract Awarded for First Unit of \$2,000,000 Hotel.

Orlando, Fla., April 26.—[Special.]—Contract has been awarded Brogden, Ricketts & Haworth Co., Tampa, for the erection of the first unit of the new San Juan Hotel here, which when completed will be one of the largest hotels in the State and cost approximately \$2,000,000. It will be built on the present site of the San Juan Hotel on Orange Avenue in the heart of the business district. There will be four units constructed over a period of perhaps two years. It will be nine stories high, and will contain between 550 and 600 guest rooms, each with a bath. Eight elevators will be installed.

Construction of Oil Storage Plant Begun.

Texas City, Texas, April 29.—[Special.]—A large storage plant for crude oil is being erected here by the Bennett Oil Corporation and two 55,000 barrel steel tanks are already under construction. These are the first of a number of similar tanks to be erected. A tract of about 20 acres will ultimately be utilized in connection with the plant.

New Community Apartment for Baltimore to Cost \$500,000.

A \$500,000 community or co-operative plan apartment house is to be erected at Fortieth Street and Stony Run Lane to be known as the Campania, and conducted very much on the order of the Tuscany and Lombardy apartments in the same vicinity. It is proposed to sell ten of nineteen apartments, and to lease the remainder upon the usual terms for a period of years. The income derived from the leased apartments is to be applied to the expenses of operation, maintenance, interest on money invested and to create a sinking fund.

Plans for the apartment are being completed by Clyde N. Friz, architect, and the financial details are being arranged by Gill, Walter, Murray & Greenem, attorneys. The general contract for construction has been awarded the Price Construction Co. The structure is to be five stories high, of red brick, with red roof tile, and follow the Italian lines in architectural design. The entrance will be through a court with a driveway for automobiles. The interior will be finished in hardwoods, and automatic elevators will be installed.

A garage, connected to the apartment house by an underground tunnel will be erected with forty compartments for machines.

\$100,000 Value of Buildings for Springfield.

Springfield, Mo., April 27—[Special.]—Sixty-one building permits have been issued during the first twenty-three days of April with a total valuation of more than \$100,000, according to W. G. Mackey, building inspector. Many residences costing from \$4,000 to \$11,500 each are included in the total. Improvements are being made to the Landers theatre building, and the Ameo Metal Products Co. is erecting a new factory on Mill street.

\$400,000 Store and Office Building, Okmulgee, Okla.



To be erected by Commerce Investment Co. at cost of about \$400,000; 50x140 ft., seven stories, of reinforced concrete construction, with asphalt roof and cement tile, wood and marble floors. A \$20,000 steam-heating plant will be installed and three electric elevators to cost \$25,000. Smith, Rea, Lovitt & Senter are the architects and Patti-Moore Company the contractor, both of Okmulgee.

Widespread Activity in Vicinity of Shreveport.

Shreveport, La., April 26—[Special.]—Scores of dwellings are under construction here in addition to several large apartment houses and commercial buildings. Recently a downtown site sold for \$100,000 and announcement was made of the contemplated erection of a business structure costing several hundred thousand dollars. Nearby is the new Ardis building, fast nearing completion, and only three blocks away is the site of the new amusement house to be erected by the Sanger interests. The Campbell bakery, representing a big outlay of money, was recently completed.

The city council has \$1,250,000 worth of bonds practically ready for sale, the issue having been voted for erecting a public library, a central fire station, a municipal court structure, and other important municipal buildings. Much street improvement work will be carried out. The Red River traffic bridge is to be made free of tolls, which will result in a greater industrial and commercial activity.

The Caddo School Board has ordered an election at Ida for voting a tax for the purpose of erecting a new high school building. The awarding of a contract for erection of a similar building at Mooringsport was approved.

A continuation of the parish good roads tax, which means five mills for five years, for extending the Caddo highway system, necessitating the expenditure of millions of dollars, has been authorized.

Just outside the city work is progressing on a mammoth window-glass plant, necessitating the expenditure of \$1,000,000. Church buildings are receiving no little attention. The First Baptist Church is having a large addition built costing approximately \$250,000. The Highland Baptist Church recently completed a handsome new edifice. St. Mark's Episcopal Church has just completed a new structure replacing the one badly damaged by fire some time ago. The Queensborough Methodists plan the erection of a \$15,000 church building. The St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church has just awarded the contract for a building to cost \$42,000. The First Presbyterian and First Methodist churches also plan improvements in the near future.

Work has commenced on extending the pipe line of the Louisiana Oil Corp., from the Homer field to the new district near Haynesville, La. The Standard Oil Co. is arranging to extend its lines from the Homer field to Eldorado.

The work under way in this city is typical of the work now going on throughout the State. Optimism prevails and the forward movement is being rapidly accelerated.

Building Activity in Birmingham Necessitates Ten New Water Connections Daily.

Birmingham, Ala., April 26—[Special.]—Indicative of the building activity under way in this section 400 new connections for water service were made during the first three months of the year. Up to April 15 permits had been issued for 416 houses. It is estimated that new houses are being started now at the rate of 10 daily, which means that if this pace is maintained 3,000 dwellings will be erected in a year.

"It is an unprecedented record, so far as I can see," said Harry H. Horner, president of the Birmingham Water Works Co. "We made 400 new water connections during the first three months of the year, and we are making them now at the rate of 10 a day. It is all in response to the building movement. If it keeps up as it is going, we will have made a new record. We are kept busy making the new connections and the extension of the system necessitated thereby."

Large Automobile Manufacturing Plant for Cumberland, Maryland.

Cumberland, Md., April 26—[Special.]—The Paragon Motor Car Co. has been organized by a number of prominent men of this place and Connellsville, Pa., and plan the establishment of a large plant here estimated to cost upwards of \$1,000,000, including equipment and buildings. It will manufacture high grade four-cylinder motors and complete automobiles. Philip W. Blake, of Cumberland, is president of the new company, and the other officers are: Robert Norris, vice-president; Frank W. Wright, secretary; F. E. Markell, treasurer, all of Connellsville.

The first building to be erected will be a factory unit, 274 by 300 feet. In addition an office building and power plant will be constructed. The equipment will cost approximately \$250,000, and bids will be requested within the next ninety days.

Louisiana Communities Alive With Activity.

New Orleans, La., April 26—[Special.]—Improvement and development work is progressing rapidly in many sections of the State, and millions of dollars are being expended and many persons given employment. Houma plans a \$200,000 bond issue to extend and improve its light and water facilities. Minden citizens have decided they will have a parish fair this year and are at work on the project. A drainage district south of Lake Charles has authorized a bond issue of \$150,000. It will add 22,000 acres of land to the agricultural area. Bogalusa has taken steps to make the nearby farms strawberry-producing areas.

Oklahoma Town Enjoys Building Activity.

Chickasha, Okla., April 26—[Special.]—Many new houses are being erected in this vicinity and many others are being repaired and remodeled, involving the expenditure of large sums and giving employment to a considerable number of people. J. W. Comer, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said recently: "Activity along this line is indeed surprising. No one ever dreamed of such a building boom at this time of the year. The majority of the houses under construction are bungalows, although some cottages are being erected."

Contract Awarded for \$500,000 Hospital at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., April 28—[Special.]—Contract has been awarded the Inge Construction Co., of this city, for the erection of a \$500,000 hospital building for the Baylor Hospital here. The structure will be T-shaped, 120 by 100 feet, 5 stories high with basement. It will be of reinforced concrete frame with brick veneer finish. Concrete and tile floors will be used. Three passenger elevators will be installed. Plans for the structure were prepared by C. D. Hill & Co., of this city.

Washington Permits Total \$500,000 in Week.

Washington, D. C., April 28—[Special.]—The week just closed showed a record of building permits issued, with a total valuation of approximately \$500,000, thus keeping pace with the previous three weeks' activities. In addition to the construction of private garages, apartment houses, office buildings, and similar structures, scores of houses are included in the total. Practically all are substantial structures costing \$5,000 and upwards, principally of brick construction, and fitted with all modern conveniences.

Building Program at Chapel Hill to Begin Soon.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 26—[Special.]—Thomas C. Atwood has been placed in charge of the building work at the University of North Carolina here, following the recent meeting of the building and executive committees at Raleigh. He will act as supervisor and inspector of the construction work and will be in direct charge of the project. It is planned to have ready for use next September several dormitories, class rooms and houses for members of the faculty, providing room for several hundred additional students.

The first construction to be undertaken will probably be the extension of the railroad spur line from Chapel Hill station to the building site, and the erection of twelve houses for members of the faculty. Financial difficulties have practically been overcome and the work will be pushed vigorously as a result of the willingness demonstrated by bankers and investors to assist the trustees in financing the construction program.

Plant for Construction of Concrete Structural Units

Fort Worth, Texas, April 29—[Special.]—The Union Sand and Manufacturing Co. will begin the construction of a plant here for the manufacture of reinforced concrete structural units soon. The company also plans to open sand and gravel pits near Riverside, to turn out 400 tons of sand and washed gravel a day. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000 and the patents for the reinforced concrete structural units were taken out by L. L. Burton, president. The units are of wall length, making it possible for them to be installed by common laborers. They can be used in the construction of residences and business buildings alike.

New \$5,000,000 Building Association Has Three Women on Board of Directors.

New Orleans, La., April 28—[Special.]—The Canal Savings and Homestead Association, with temporary offices at Charles and Flood streets, has been organized, with a capital stock fixed at \$5,000,000. The capital of \$100,000 required by law to begin business was oversubscribed. Three women directors were named, a feature that will be watched with interest. The following officers have been elected: Dr. George F. Roeling, president; W. H. Grun, first vice-president; Sidney S. Kaplan, second vice-president; S. Carter Schwing, secretary; E. F. LeBreton, treasurer; E. F. Henriques, attorney.

Macon Plans for Tourist Hotel.

Macon, Ga., April 27—[Special.]—Plans are on foot for the organization of a company to establish a tourist hotel here, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce. The structure will cost approximately \$850,000. The committee in charge is composed of W. T. Anderson, chairman; W. E. Dunwody, Jordan Massee, T. J. Carling, A. C. Moore, of the H. L. Stevens Co., of New York, has been selected to make preliminary surveys. He will be assisted by R. L. McKenney.

Increase in Building Activity at Jasper, Texas.

Jasper, Texas, April 29—[Special.]—Local building activities have shown a decided increase during the past few weeks. A garage costing \$25,000 is being constructed to replace one destroyed by fire. The First Baptist Church is making improvements costing \$25,000, and A. A. Few is erecting a \$15,000 house. Other residences are being erected and improvements made to business properties.

Glass Worth \$254,709,000 Produced in 1919—Out of Total of 367 Establishments, 117 Are in the South.

Washington, April 23—[Special.]—A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1919 census of manufactures with reference to the glass industry has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a detailed statement of the quantities and values of the various products manufactured, prepared under the direction of Eugene F. Hartley, Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

In 1919, 102 establishments were located in Pennsylvania; 77 in West Virginia; 43 in Ohio; 35 in Indiana; 21 in New Jersey; 19 in New York; 16 in Oklahoma; 12 in Illinois; 8 in Maryland; 7 in California; 5 in Kansas; 4 in Missouri; 3 each in Arkansas and Virginia; 2 each in Louisiana, Texas and Wisconsin, and 1 each in Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington.

The statistics for 1919 and 1914 are summarized in the following statement. These figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be necessary from a further examination of the original reports:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1919 AND 1914.

	No. of establishments.		Production.	
	1919.	1914.	1919.	1914.
Total for the industry.....	367	348	\$254,709,000	\$123,085,000
Building glass.....	125	102	\$83,718,000	\$36,824,000
Window glass:				
Quantity (square feet).....	...	...	368,912,269	400,998,893
Value.....	...	...	\$41,106,000	\$17,496,000
Obscured glass, including Cathedral and skylight:				
Quantity (square feet).....	...	...	33,822,302	43,040,079
Value.....	...	...	\$4,300,000	\$2,417,000
Plate glass (made for sale):				
Quantity (square feet).....	...	...	57,612,491	60,515,008
Value.....	...	...	\$33,519,000	\$14,800,000
Wire glass:				
Quantity (square feet).....	...	...	15,691,486	15,688,844
Value.....	...	...	\$2,907,000	\$1,591,000
All other building glass:				
Value.....	...	...	\$1,886,000	\$520,000
Pressed and blown glass—value....	130	107	\$70,708,000	\$30,279,000
Bottles, jars, etc.—value.....	139	150	\$87,762,000	\$51,959,000
All other products—value.....	...	...	\$12,521,000	\$4,023,000

Key West Sewer System To Cost \$900,000.

Key West, Fla., April 27—[Special.]—Plans and specifications have been completed for the proposed sanitary sewerage and salt water distributing system for this place. It is estimated that the system required for the city's present needs will necessitate an expenditure of \$900,000, and that the completed system will cost approximately \$2,300,000. An election will shortly be held on the question of issuing bonds to pay for the improvements.

Plan Production of Sodium Sulphate for Use in Manufacture of Wood Pulp.

Hopewell, Va., April 26—[Special.]—The Hopewell Chemical Co., recently organized with a capital of \$500,000 as a subsidiary of the Hummel-Ross Fibre Co., will commence operations in the near future. Sodium sulphate is to be obtained from nitre lakes left here, and will be used in the manufacture of wood pulp. A factory building is now under course of construction. Wood pulp suitable for fibre board used extensively in the manufacture of boxes will be produced. Preparations are being made for initial operation of the new plant.

Industrial Activity Renewed at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., April 27—[Special.]—In addition to the steady increase in building activities here there are definite signs of readjustment progress in the industrial field. The Richmond Cedar Works, having approximately 700 employees, will shortly be operating at full capacity. The Chesapeake & Ohio shops have reopened and employed upwards of 850 mechanics, car repairers and laborers since the first of the month.

\$300,000 Hydro-Electric Plant Under Construction.

Madera, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, April 23—[Special.]—An electric power plant is being constructed near here by the Dolores Mining Company at a cost of \$300,000. The plant will generate 2,000-horsepower, and the ore reduction electrical energy, in addition to being used to operate the machinery and mill of the company, will be transmitted to outlying mining camps and industrial centers for a distance of 40 miles. It is expected that the operation of this plant will solve the fuel question which for some time has been troublesome in this part of Mexico.

St. Petersburg Permits May Clip Record.

St. Petersburg, Fla., April 27—[Special.]—During twenty-three days of this month building permits issued by P. J. McDevitt have a total valuation of \$272,500, and indications are that the month will be one of the heaviest in new construction in years. The amount already issued is over \$96,000 in excess of the entire month of April, 1920, when the total value of permits issued was \$176,450.

Association Plans \$750,000 Office Building.

Atlanta, Ga., April 28—[Special.]—Plans are progressing rapidly on the contemplated erection of an office building costing \$750,000 for the Phi Chi Trust Association. The structure is to be 14 stories high, containing approximately 300 rooms, and will be of fireproof construction, heated by steam, and have composition and wood floors. Wm. J. J. Chase, 140 Peachtree St., is the architect.

A Model Mississippi High School.

Memphis, Tenn., April 16—[Special.]—The Arkabutla Consolidated High School, in the western part of Tate county, Mississippi, has been selected as a model school by the United States Bureau of Education, Department of Agriculture. Complete data of the operation of the school, now five years old, was recently obtained for use throughout the country. The school district embraces 35 miles, and seven automobile trucks are used in getting pupils to and from school each day.

Model City Planned in Pinellas County, Fla.

The development of a model city on a site of about 365 acres at Crystal Beach, Pinellas County, Florida, is contemplated by the City Development Co., of that place. The company has been organized with a capital stock of \$150,000 preferred and \$150,000 common. Plans are being rapidly prepared and bids will be asked for shortly. Wight-O'Rourke Co., Cleveland, O., have been selected as engineers.

Fairmont Building Activity Increases.

Fairmont, W. Va., April 26—[Special.]—Many building permits are being issued daily here, providing for the erection of private garages, new residences and improvements and alterations to others. In addition a number of business houses are being constructed and improved.

To Operate Ship Line to South America.

Tampa, Fla., April 26—[Special.]—To bring this city into closer touch with the West Indies, Central and South America the Tampa Import and Export Co., is being organized here. It is planned to operate ships out of this port to various ports in the nearby islands and the continent to the southward.

The Mistake of Europe and of International Financiers.

By HENRY A. FORSTER, Attorney-at-Law New York City.

The French Senator Cheron's speech that the U. S. A. has paid neither the Louisiana Purchase debt nor the War of Independence debt is petty alongside of what some English international financiers are advocating.

Contemporary Review of London (March, 1921), "France's Position and Politics," by Sisley Huddleston (p. 297): "M. Tardieu would, nevertheless, have France maintain her claim for * * * 1,000,000,000,000 marks altogether." A trillion of marks equals \$200,000,000,000.

(P. 298):

"And yet the mobilization of Allied credits is a crying necessity for France. * * *

"We shall have to come back sooner or later to a practical scheme of mutual relief and world co-operation, which will include cancellation of debts and extension of international credits; and we shall have to drop these sterile plans of hostile control and coercion and conflict of interests. Even were there no common gratitude towards France, it would be the best investment which the world, longing for peace and prosperity, could make to compensate France for her unparalleled sacrifices in the cause of all countries—even, rightly considered, in the cause of the once-militarist-ridden enemy countries."

The above gives an idea of the power of propaganda that may have control of the political columns of so many of the large daily papers.

I cannot understand what either the French or British are thinking of. The main question is how soon the Pan-Huns and Pan-Bolsheviks will get together and renew the war. Probably not until a new generation of docile cannon fodder has grown up. The international financiers have so nauseated every patriotic person here with their loss of the victory at the peace table, as well as with their efforts to, by propaganda, induce us to make "the supreme sacrifice," to pay Europe's war debt and share our goods with Europe, in lieu of punishing the Pan-German war leaders and war criminals and making Pan-Germany work off the war bill if it is too lazy to pay it, that I am afraid it will be harder to get the United States to take any part in the second world war than it was in the first.

What Is at the Bottom of the Gomerite Fight for Railroad High Wages Is Overlooked.

By W. A. Jarrel, D. D., LL. D., Station A, Dallas, Texas.

As one who, without prejudice—having been raised as one of the common laboring masses—has many years closely observed and studied this question of capital and labor, I beg the reader's consideration of the startling truth of this article—startling to every patriot. Before making my statement let me say: As the mass of railroad employees especially—also of other "labor" unions to quite an extent—are a noble class of true patriots, but like dumb driven cattle, are used for the interests of selfish, unscrupulous so-called "labor" leaders, as blindly led by them, what I shall say is not intended or is any real reflection on them.

As in the case of these leaders, when, to get their hold-up on President Wilson for inequitably high wages, they assured him and the people that the demanded increase of wages would not fall as burdens on the shoulders of the public—which they knew was only to deceive the public—so the demand for retaining this hold-up of the public high wages really is not so much for that retention as it is to effect their Plummer socialistic scheme. In other words, really at the bottom of the fight that these so-called "labor" leaders are making on the railroads is the purpose to break them down and thus force the government to take them over again, but permanently to take them over this time. As heretofore, through demagogic office-seeking rulers of our government, they will make government control but Gomerite control. Once this control is effected, not only as now,

but far worse, railroad employees, through these hold-up leaders' misleading them, will not only stick into their pockets, from the burden on the public of higher and higher railroad rates, about 75 per cent of the income of the railroads, but every dollar of it more than is actually necessary to run the roads. Thus, socialism, by deception and trickery under demand for high wages—and that demand camouflaged—having obtained its object, with double spurs, will ride a duped, suffering public. Just as certain as stands the world, this is really the bottom of this whole fight and clamor for not reducing wages of railroad employees to the same standard of wages that obtain for the same grade of labor in other than railroad employment.

Back of and as really led by avowed Bolshevik leaders, is the fight of England for its very life—in the "miners" present strike. Lloyd George is fighting the fight for the United States and for all civilization. Facts leave no room for reasonable doubt that the civilized world is up against the same Bolshevik schemes; and the United States of America is far more permeated with this danger than it even so much as dreams of. There is no room to doubt that Bolshevik forces in Europe, directly and indirectly, are in communication with all these schemes and organizations, whatever be their pretenses and denials, from Gompers' organizations to I. W. W's. From the President down to the humblest citizen, if our country is to be saved from these threatening elements, there must be a thorough awakening to these certain facts, and that before long, or we shall find ourselves where Europe, including especially Russia, is today.

Let it be also noted, that, in the ultimatum, Gompers, in all its phases, has the same Bolshevik design against all lines of business, capital and government that it is Bolshevistically waging against railroads.

What Mississippi Is Doing for the Negro.

Jackson, Miss., April 8—[Special.]—What Mississippi is doing for its negroes has been summarized by Laurence C. Jones, head of the Piney Woods Industrial School, one of the State's leading institutions for the training of negro youth. Himself a negro educated in the North, Jones has been a worker for amicable relations between the races ever since he came to the State.

The State Department of Education maintains a separate bureau for supervision of negro schools, with a negro assistant to its white superintendent. During the past year the State has spent \$306,000 on rural school development among negroes. There are now 11 county training schools for negroes and seven industrial schools in towns.

In county agent work, M. M. Hubert, a negro, has under him a supervisor of boys' club work, and 14 negro county agents, while Alice Carter Olive superintends the work of 12 home economics agents, who reached 37,836 negro families last year.

The State Y. M. C. A. has organized in every county a Christian interracial committee, composed of whites and negroes, which meets at regular intervals to solve problems of race relations and to foster good feeling between the races. The Y. M. C. A. has a negro, Dr. A. A. Atterbury, in charge of its work among negroes.

The State Sunday School Association also fosters much work among the negroes, and maintains a field secretary, I. B. Scott. The last Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for rural development work among negroes, and the State Department of Health devotes much time and money to health work among negroes.

The State Federation of Women's Club's, the Mississippi Sociological Congress and the white churches of the State are all mentioned by Jones as powerful agencies at work for good relations. In the colleges of the State groups of students under the auspices of the University Commission of Race Questions study the negro question from all angles.

Jones points out the fact that all these agencies were set at work by Southern white men and women voluntarily, and declares that this is a sign of the real spirit that exists in Mississippi toward its negro population.

Nitrate at the Source.

Financial America.

Germany seems to be seeking close relations with Chile, the chief source of nitrate, an essential material of explosives and fertilizer. This again calls attention to our dependence in this respect on the Latin republic and the effort begun to establish artificial production for the army at Muscle Shoals.

Chile, having suffered from a declining market for explosives since the war ended, is inclined to recoup her losses by converting at least a part of her raw material into a finished product. Concessions for making steel and munitions have been granted to the Krupps with large timber and water power rights. This would employ the output of Chile's famous copper mines in making cartridges. Copper, like nitrates, has suffered severely in declining prices since the armistice.

A pound of Chilean nitrate, raw, is worth about 2½ cents. Made into smokeless powder its value is about 80 cents. Chile seems ambitious to build up a large army and navy. Economy in this effort will be effected by the Krupp plant producing arms and equipment and vessels, as well as commercial steel of many kinds.

The Inter-racial Council of this city has received reports that entrance to Chile is sought for many thousands of German immigrants by the German government, presumably on the initiative of the Krupps. Germany is also reported by the "London Financier" as seeking imports of Chilean nitrate for use in fertilizers, despite her own artificial production. British companies control part of the Chilean mines.

America's interest in this essential material of war and of fertility in peace has been too long neglected. A combination of foreign interests astride of our only source of supply is a condition that deserves the serious attention of Congress.

It would be a great mistake to turn back after having spent \$17,000,000 on the dam built at Muscle Shoals to supply our deficiency in nitrate. The work there has lately come to a halt through failure of Congress to provide for it. This dam will produce 600,000 horsepower that will be available for obtaining nitrates from the atmosphere.

Congress seems to have allowed itself to be diverted by a squabble over the relative value of various methods of conversion. Whatever method is employed power is the first essential. The dam replaces 6,500,000 tons of coal annually. Our war shortage of coal is yet remembered. The production of nitrate will save also the employment of a large merchant fleet running to Chile and a large section of the navy to guard it. The war need of ships has not left the public memory. The long sea route of 4,500 miles to Chile is open to submarine dangers. It is the serious character of this menace as well as the need of guarding our coast, island possessions and the Panama Canal that has diverted the largest part of the navy to the Pacific.

A combination of two strong naval powers, striking on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, would present a difficult problem for the navy. The navy in any war would be compelled as its first essential duty to convoy the Chilean nitrate fleet far south of the Equator in addition to its other responsibilities scattered over half the earth's circumference in the Northern hemisphere.

Nitrate plants will avoid these dangers and add a vital necessity both in war and peace. They may be opposed by nitrate mine owners in Chile, by importers or shipowners carrying Chilean nitrate, by coal producers in the region of the great dam. But these should

have no weight against the consideration of national "safety first." The money spent on war nitrate plants is national insurance. Without nitrate even for a few weeks our army and navy would be helpless.

No nitrate product will ever be wasted in time of peace. Our farms have need for far more than the full capacity of these war plants. We are under no obligation to buy nitrate from Chile. The surplus power above peace time productions can be employed in other industry, saving the use of coal and coal transportation. This work should go on without delay.

Will Investigate South Atlantic and Gulf Port Conditions.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—By its order of April 9, 1921, the Interstate Commerce Commission instituted an investigation with respect to the reasonableness and propriety of the charges of common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce act, and applicable to interstate or foreign commerce, for wharfage, handling, storage and other accessorial services at the South Atlantic and Gulf ports at and south of Hampton Roads, Va., and also as to the propriety of including in the rates of the carriers to and from the ports, the cost of or charges for the above services, with a view to prescribing such reasonable and proper rules and regulations and charges as may appear to be necessary.

It is the purpose of the Commission to investigate in a broad and comprehensive way the charges of the carriers for the services above mentioned; the nature of the services rendered by the carriers for such charges, and the cost thereof; and the facilities employed by the carriers in rendering such services; and also to endeavor to gather information, for comparative purposes, as to similar charges, costs, services and facilities, of water terminals at the ports in question which are not owned, controlled or operated by the carriers.

The Commission will also inquire into the propriety of absorptions of terminal charges at the ports by the carriers; and will endeavor to ascertain whether, under existing conditions affecting charges, services or facilities at the ports, any ports, shippers, localities or descriptions of traffic are unduly prejudiced or preferred; whether the proper growth and development of, or the construction or improvement of terminal facilities at any ports are unduly restricted; and whether the free and natural flow of commerce through the various ports and the economical, expeditious and efficient handling of traffic at the ports is unduly impeded.

New Orleans Merchants Find Mexicans Eager to Purchase American Goods.

New Orleans, La., April 20.—[Special.]—With \$200,000 of orders in their pockets and the belief that more will soon follow, the 80 members of the trade trip, composed of the leading wholesale and retail merchants, manufacturers and representatives of banks of New Orleans, have just returned from a tour of almost a month of Mexico.

These orders were almost forced upon them, they said, for the expedition was a trade-boasting, not an order-taking, trip.

They report many business opportunities in Mexico. Mexico, they said, is apparently stable and beginning to develop its vast resources; the people seem to be confident in the Obregon government; finances appear to be firm, and buying at a high pitch.

The only question in the minds of the New Orleans delegation is that of credits. This doubt is raised, it is explained, because there are no credit organizations in the Southern republic.

Wake Up, America, to Trade Possibilities!

By W. M. STEELE, New Orleans.

Much of our trouble in this country is due to the blue funk which has seized upon the people of the United States almost ever since the armistice. We have been scared time after time by our own shadow. Though the skies may be bright, though everything may be looking up, we are sure to hunt around for something to convince us that this condition is evanescent; that hope lies dead, and that everything is going to the demdition bow-wows, anyhow.

It is a pitiable fact that there are in the world many people who are never happy unless they are miserable. Paradoxical as this may seem, it is only too true. It looks as though the whole American mass mind has had a jinx put on it, and it has lapsed into this state.

We of the United States should be the happiest people in the world today. We have all the material things which should contribute to that condition, while the rest of the world, lacking these things, is in travail over the aftermath of the war. We have nearly all the money in the world; all the food supplies that we need, and then some; all the clothing; all the building materials; all the coal—and yet we have been down into the lowest depths of despair for nine months. Every time it snows in China, some one finds in this a portent of world calamity and we immediately slump down a little further into the mire of despondency.

Why should this be so?

What is the psychological reason for it?

Is there any reason for it?

Look at Europe, war-torn, debt-ridden, shaken by political and economic earthquakes, and are her people sitting supinely by, bemoaning their fate? No, they are up and doing and have been Johnny-on-the-Job, even long before the smoke of battle cleared away. They seem to sense the mercurial temperament of our people, and know that just now we are wrapped in Stygian gloom. This serves their purpose well. They are trying hard to restore world trade, but it is a case of each one for himself. They always look after No. 1. They are leaving no stone unturned to tie the consumers of the world to their trade chariots. They know and fear the potential possibilities of the American trade giant, but they who are so much older in the game know that he has been as a baby in their hands when it came to real competition, and they hope to keep him impotent. They are fearfully handicapped just now, but for that very reason they are more keenly alive than ever. They know that America has its eye centered upon Europe, and if America can be kept deluded with the idea that Europe is still prone and bleeding, it will serve their purpose well. So they encourage the exploitation of wild stories of revolutions, radicalism, labor troubles and financial crises, which are played up with scareheads in the newspapers, knowing that every such story throws a thrill of horror into American hearts, and we will stop and wait a little longer for the European situation to clear up.

But what is Europe really doing?

Europe, led by the stolid English trader, is busy garnering the world trade, laying plans to exploit new countries, even mad Russia, and sewing them up so that when America does wake up and tries to shake off her lethargy the American trade giant will be found bound hand and foot, restricted absolutely to his own sphere of activity, and not able to even look in on South America and the Orient.

While England is begging us to forgive her war debts, she has enough money to finance a great trade movement in China.

While Germany is whining about the indemnities and trying to drive as good a bargain as she can, she has undersold us on a large contract for locomotives in China. The old "German Sweet Chocolate" which disappeared five years ago is to be found prominently displayed in every drug store and candy store in the United States. And she has not lost a single advantage she had in South America; on the contrary, she is even driving England out of trade strongholds which the English have held there for a century.

France, though she bore the brunt of the war, never for a moment lost sight of her trade abroad, and has been most active and persistent in extending her spheres of trade influence.

Italy is building ships for interests in South America, and

even poor benighted Austria has a hold on certain trade lines in South America which she has never relaxed.

And we are sitting idly by, reveling in our gloom, while holding the purse-strings of the world and having everything that the world wants, trembling every time any European country says "Boo" at us, and, like Mr. Micawber, waiting for something to turn up!

Let us shake off this nightmare and be up and doing.

American Trade Opportunities in South Africa.

The National Foreign Trade Council, New York, N. Y., have issued a pamphlet entitled "Commercial Possibilities of the Union of South Africa." It notes that American manufacturers as a result of the war, made serious inroads on British trade in South Africa and that Great Britain is now endeavoring to regain this. But, it is said that industries in South Africa increased from 550 factories in 1890 to 1,500 in 1910 and to 6,000 in 1919. Their employees number 50,000 whites and about 84,000 negroes. The value of their annual output is close to \$300,000,000. The iron and steel industry is still in its infancy there but the output of iron and steel goods amounts to about \$2,000,000 a year. There are six iron smelting companies in operation. Other furnaces are being built and it is claimed that pig iron will be produced there cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The sum of \$10,000,000 is to be spent on one new installation.

It is pointed out that great opportunities exist for selling specialized machinery to the many industrial plants in South Africa and that in many lines of manufacture there have been great advances. In leather, for instance, great progress has been made and at Port Elizabeth there are thirty boot and shoe factories. Many specializations on high grade footwear elsewhere.

Arrangements are also being made to make paper pulp from papyrus grass in Zululand. The Walmar Papyrus Pulp Co. has a concession to gather the raw material over several hundred square miles of territory, and a factory is being built at Umfolosi to make 6,000 tons of pulp a year. Most of the machinery was bought in the United States.

Other industries in South Africa include a great diversity of manufactures and a new plant is to be built by the South African Woolen Mills. Then the South African Carbide & By-Products Co. of Burnside is erecting a plant to make carbide, etc., from second grade coal. Chemical production has increased in various branches and some products are being exported. Coal is easily mined and its cost comparatively low.

The government of the Union of South Africa has adopted a plan to build a system of grain elevators throughout the country to develop the increasing grain trade. There will be tidewater elevators at Cape Town and Durban, besides twenty-one country elevators throughout the interior. Later these will be increased in number. A similar plan exists for Rhodesia, but until the co-operation of Portuguese East Africa is secured, details will not be announced.

A plan to electrify all the railroads in South Africa and especially suburban lines at Cape Town and Johannesburg has been prepared and is now before the Parliament for action.

It is shown that a great opportunity exists for American manufacturers of agricultural machinery to sell their products in South Africa, but it is suggested that they first get posted, as to the character of machines desired,

through the Department of Commerce at Washington. There is also an opportunity to sell sugar mill machinery.

American automobiles have found favor in the country and, of 5,752 imported in 1919, 4,088 came from the United States. In the same year 319 motor trucks were imported; 215 of them from the United States.

The Use of Side Applications of Fertilizer to Be Recommended.

By F. H. JETER, Soil Improvement Committee, Atlanta.

The staff of the Soil Improvement Committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association is planning to wage an intensive campaign in the South during the next two months, advocating the use of commercial plant food mixtures as side applications to crops. Some farmers have planted both cotton and corn without using fertilizers at planting time, and some did not buy all they needed or should have used to make the maximum acre production with the crops put in. A study of experimental data issued by Southern experiment stations and observations made of the practices of many successful farmers in the South have led to the conclusion that side applications can be made with profit. This is especially true now that fertilizers are low in price again. Since the price declines have become more generally known, many farmers are rushing their orders through to the fertilizer dealers and are finding that it will be impossible for the goods to reach them in time for use at planting time. These men should use their goods as side applications.

This is true for corn more than for cotton. Under boll-weevil conditions, and most of the cotton-growing area of the South is now under such conditions, it is not advisable to apply fertilizers too late, as it will have some effect in delaying the maturity of the cotton, keeping it growing longer, and thus more liable to boll-weevil damage. But for corn, it is a well-known fact that some of the best yields recorded by farmers in the South have been secured from the use of side applications. The well-known "Williamson Plan" of growing corn calls for none of the fertilizer at planting time, but for its liberal use during the growing season.

Director J. N. Harper of the Soil Improvement Committee's staff says that the use of side applications is borne out by the practices of the best farmers in the South, and that the average farmer should by all means still use liberal amounts of plant food this year so as to give the hungry growing crops a full feed throughout the entire season. This will give better yields on the decreased acreage put in, and will tend to decrease the cost of growing each pound or bushel of crop yield. The bigger the yield the larger the profit where costs are kept at a reasonable minimum. This is especially true of the corn, soy beans, cowpeas, oats, wheat, truck crops, and the green grazing crops for the hogs and other livestock that should find a place all over the South this year.

Annual Fertilizer Convention.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association, which will be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the week beginning June 20, 1921, will have a program of reconstruction and co-operation.

The program will include addresses and discussions on subjects that are of vital interest to the fertilizer manufacturer, in view of present business conditions. These subjects will include costs and cost accounting systems, chemical and manufacturing problems, sales methods, labor and transportation problems, etc. The officers of the Association are now arranging the details and promise a meeting which will be of unusual interest and lasting benefit to every one identified with the fertilizer industry.

Large Sale of Texas Wool.

San Angelo, Tex., April 13—[Special.]—The Wool Growers' Central Storage Co. of this city has sold at Boston 375,000 pounds of 1920 spring long wool at 23 cents net, also 328,000 pounds of fleece at 18 cents net. This is declared to be the largest single turnover of Texas wools in the East this year.

Gives Plan for Agricultural Credits.

By A. F. LITTLE

The plan I have in mind for furnishing short-time credit to farmers to enable them to market their crops in an orderly manner involves the following points:

(a) The standardization of warehousable farm products into classes and grades.

(b) The utilization of existing warehouse and elevator facilities, where sufficient for the purposes named, for the warehousing of the more staple farm products such as cotton, wool, wheat and the other cereals. Where warehouse or elevator facilities are not sufficient these are to be supplied by communities at strategical concentration points to take care of the needs of supply communities.

(c) These warehouses and elevators are to operate under license and regulations provided for under the terms of the Federal Warehouse Act, and are to issue for each commodity uniform receipts which will disclose all of the facts with regard to the produce in storage.

(d) The country is then to be divided into 12 districts, and in each district there will be located a Commodity Bank, which is to be a Government institution provided for by law. These banks shall have the power to issue debentures from time to time against warehouse and elevator receipts which are held in trust by a trustee appointed by a board to be appointed in turn by the President of the United States, and which shall have general supervisory control of the entire system.

(e) The debentures or certificates of indebtedness thus issued against warehouse and elevator receipts for farm products in storage shall bear maturity periods running from nine to fifteen months, and these debentures shall be offered for sale in the financial markets of the world.

(f) The proceeds from the sale of such debentures will be loaned to the farmers whose products are stored, for the purpose of enabling them to market in a sane fashion these same products.

(g) The title to the products in storage is to remain in the hands of the producer, and the products are to be freely at his disposal.

(h) The debentures are to be issued at 60 per cent, to begin with, of the market price of the stored products on the day of the issuance of the debentures.

(i) To make certain that the market value of the products in storage is always equal to the face value of the outstanding debentures against them, it may be necessary temporarily to provide an appropriation out of the Federal Treasury as a revolving capital fund to be used to maintain this necessary equilibrium. It should be understood, however, that this fund, in effect a loan from the Government, is to be returned to the Government as the profits of the system have created a reserve sufficient to provide this necessary revolving capital or reserve. In other words, the Government is to lend its credit only to the extent of providing the initial revolving fund and for purposes of supervision and control of the system.

(j) The plan contemplates the creation of a Board—a Commodity Loan Board—to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate. Such Board is to have supervisory control of the entire system.

(k) The warehouses and elevators themselves are initially to provide 20 per cent of the reserve or revolving fund.

(l) That such a system will work effectively is reasonably certain, because it is only the application of an old system of financing used by great business concerns to the products of the farm. It is an undertaking to liquidize farm products and enable them to acquire the means of financing themselves.

The United States Geological Survey has just published a map of the oil and gas fields of Kansas, which shows not only economic data of special interest to the oil man, but the township net, county boundaries, railroads, drainage lines and principal towns and cities. This map should be of extraordinary value to producers, refiners and geologists. It is sold for 50 cents a copy, and may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington.

The Farmer Is the Victim

AS RESULT OF GOVERNMENTAL MEDDLING AND PATERNALISM IN RAILROAD MATTERS, WITH CONSEQUENT WAGE AND FREIGHT INCREASES, THE FARMER FEELS THAT HE NOW HAS TO SELL TWICE THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTS FOR A GIVEN SUM OF MONEY.

By B. C. BIGGERSTAFF, Associate Editor Daily Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City, Mo.

One of the most hopeful things that has come to cheer the lot of the Western and Southwestern agriculturists is that a publication with the influence of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has seen fit to call a spade a spade in a series of crises, and to call attention in no uncertain or ambiguous way to conditions as they exist in general.

The West and Southwest are today the beneficiaries of all the ills that attend a paternalistic functioning of a democracy that degenerated into a mobocracy.

The West and Southwest have been the keenest sufferers from lack of transportation facilities and the most severe sufferers from the charges that the railways have been forced to make for traffic hauls in order to pay wages to railway employees under the guaranty of the railway wage board's rulings.

Business is at a standstill in the West and Southwest, so to speak, because, first, of a shortage of credit. Then credit has been tensed by the fact that farmers and livestock producers have been unable to market their products at a profit since the increased freight rates went into effect. This lack of profit is not, however, all due to freight rate advances. Prices of all farm products began to slump about the time that the August 26, 1920, freight rate advance went into effect, so that the farmers and livestock producers were the double recipients of ills that they could not cure nor alleviate.

There is a tendency on the part of farmers and livestock producers all over the Southwest to sympathize with the railways at this time, and there is no inclination, so far as the writer can ascertain, to defend the action of B. M. Jewell, representing the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, in demanding that the Government withhold a portion or all of the guaranty for the six months' period after Government control, from the railroads.

The Western and Southwestern farmer and livestock producer has come to believe and to know that he, too, is a capitalist, and that capital is accumulation. The farmer and livestock producer had a bitter experience with the autocracy of labor during the war period, and one of the things that is holding back business activity in agriculture at this time is the inclination to operate this year at the minimum so as to avoid the charges that labor on the farm is demanding for a day's work.

This inclination to be rid of the autocracy of labor has resulted in reduced expenditures for farming implements and farm supplies. Every farmer is planning to operate just that amount of land that he and his sons or some long-retained man with a family on the farm can cultivate.

The farmer is the victim first and last of all of any misdirection of the economics that govern in political science. Last summer the car shortage prevented the farmer from marketing the residue of the 1919 wheat crop when prices were good. Then came the accumulation of the huge 1920 crop, and not all of it has been marketed as yet, nor will it all be moved by the time the 1921 crop is ready for the sickle.

The farmer knows by this time that it was not the fault of railway executives and operating officials that he could not get cars last summer when prices were good. He knows that governmental control of the railways wrecked the transportation systems of the country during the war period, and left crippled railways on the hands of their owners, once they went back to private control. The farmer knows now that governmental meddling and paternalism led to wage increases for railway employees, and that the most recent advance in railway wages was granted just at the time that the big slump in the value of his farm products set in and to meet the capitulation of the Railway Labor Board to the demands of employees that the Interstate Commerce Commission granted freight rate advances. The farmer feels that he is paying

the advanced wage of the railway employees of the country, and in paying these advances that he is forced to sell twice the volume of his products to secure a given sum of money that he did prior to June 1, 1920.

The farmers feel that they cannot sustain the burden that has been placed on freight traffic, and are not shipping, except locally.

Hay cannot be moved more than 150 miles without the freight rate eating up the margin of profit that exists between cost of production and the market price. Rates on corn and wheat are prohibitive, and prices have slumped so that between lowered prices and advanced transportation charges the farmer is between the devil and the deep sea.

The farmers came to learn during the war period that they were not alone capitalists, men with accumulations of invested money and earned and unearned increment, but that capital, to be useful and to function properly, must have a turnover. There is now too long a period between the origin or inception of production and the time of marketing to give the farmer the turnover that is necessary to give a fair profit. Turnover of farm products accelerates transportation and the liquidity of capital used in the commerce that agriculture fosters. Interest charges are excessive because of the fact that products have to be carried too long in this period of business depression.

Nor are corn, wheat, hogs and cattle alone the great agricultural problem of today. The wool situation is as alarming for the Western and Southwestern wool grower as is the cotton situation in the South and Southeast.

With enormous stores of wool left over from 1920, the 1921 wool clip is coming on very fast. No one knows where to turn. There is no market. No one can offer a solution of the wool problem, for seemingly there is none. Retailers helped bring on the present wool situation by their greed last spring and summer, when they put woollens up to a figure where the buying public went on a strike. The same condition affected meats last fall and winter, and is still affecting the meat production industry. Excessive retail prices caused people to go on strike against meat eating. Prices for meat animals slumped as the demand for meats diminished, and we saw the paradox of a continually slumping meat animal market as the meat supply decreased, all because people refused, unconcernedly, but naturally, to take meats at the retail prices asked.

American agriculture also faces the peril of foreign production unless relieved by the Fordney tariff measure. There is a big shortage of meats and meat animals in this country, and yet there is a slackened demand for meats, and withal there is an inclination to add Southern Hemisphere meats to a market already glutted through a buyers' strike against meat prices at retail.

The farmers of the West and Southwest and the grain belt are doing the natural thing. They are curtailing production in the face of a shortage of vital products.

Sherman P. Houston, president of the Missouri Livestock Producers' Association, the most extensive farmer in Missouri, a lawyer and a banker as well, and a profound economist, says that America is not overproduced but underconsumed. Actual conditions in the great primary production areas indicates that this is the truth. Mr. Houston also decries the expedients to which we were subjected in the closing months of 1920 and the first two months of 1921 to secure relief. The facts are that the farmer is being forced into a corner of his farm by economic conditions growing out of the use of expedients and palliatives and the lack of a firm hand to guide our national destinies. He will produce less because he cannot produce normally and continue to keep out of the hands of a receiver. These things challenge the attention of the best minds that scan the pages of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, one of the few publications that dares to publish the truth.

PROFITABLE USE OF CUT-OVER LANDS.

How a Lumber Company Has Developed Cattle Raising, Hog Farming and Growing of Vegetables by Up-to-Date Methods and on Broad Scale.

By H. M. COTTRELL, Agriculturist, Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau.

The lumber people who own millions of acres of cut-over lands are seriously concerned with the question of the best method of utilizing this large acreage. In the opinion of the writer, a satisfactory solution of the problem has been achieved by E. W. Gates, manager of the Crossett Lumber Co., which has pine and hardwood lumber mills at Crossett, Ark., and each year saws the logs cut from 7000 to 8000 acres. The company owns 250,000 acres of timber land, has been sawing for 19 years, and it will take 11 years longer to cut over for the first time the entire tract. As soon as the first cutting is completed, it is planned to go over the entire area the second time, cutting and sawing every tree that will produce marketable lumber from a slat or lath up. As fast as the second cutting is completed the company will offer the cut-over land for sale for farming. It does not expect to sell an acre until that time.

Each year's operation of the Crossett Lumber Co.'s plant, beginning with 1932, will put 10,000 acres or more in a condition for immediate sale for farming purposes. When Mr. Gates became manager of the company, several years ago, cut-over land in Arkansas was selling at \$5 an acre when any was sold, and there was small demand for it. He decided that it was his business to develop before 1932 on the lands of his company and those belonging to 1000 farmers owning small farms around or within the boundaries of the timber company's holdings, methods of farming that will produce annual profits making the raw cut-over lands worth \$25 and upward an acre.

Mr. Gates began farm development at Crossett by establishing a small herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle and a large herd of native stock.

The cattle business has been gradually increased as the most profitable methods of handling beef cattle on cut-over pine lands have been worked out. March 1, 1921, the herds consisted of 520 registered Herefords and 1250 grade and native cattle. Last fall 2600 tons of corn silage and 1850 tons of hay were put up. The company fattened 250 steers last winter, slaughtering them to supply beef to its commissaries.

All cattle owned by the lumber company, including the pure-breds, run on cut-over range summer and winter. During the winter the pure-breds come out of the woods at night and go into yards where, under open sheds, racks are kept filled with hay. Each animal is fed daily 15 pounds of corn silage, and the growing stock and cows suckling calves a little cottonseed meal and shelled corn. It takes about 300 acres of cut-over land to graze 40 head of cattle. The company keeps a flock of 250 goats that graze on the sprouts and briars, and the kids furnish fresh meat in hot weather for the commissaries.

After several years' work with beef cattle and observations of the methods and results secured by the 1000 small farmers living in the vicinity of the Crossett Lumber Co.'s property, Mr. Gates became convinced that the cut-over land was best adapted to a system of small farms—40 to 200 acres each—with an American family owning and operating each farm. His experience and observations indicated that hogs, sweet potatoes and poultry were the three lines that would bring the largest incomes to communities of farmers of small farms on the kind of soil in his county.

Mr. Gates started hog farming on a small scale with pure-bred Hampshires, and slowly increased the business as he learned it and as he secured competent men to handle it. March 1, 1921, the lumber company had three farms of its own in operation specially to raise hogs. One farm has 110 pure-bred Hampshire sows, another 44 pure-bred sows of the same breed, and the other 225 grade sows. Hampshire males are used exclusively. The head of the herd cost \$1200.

For fattening the hogs corn is planted in rows six feet apart, and each middle is planted to a row of soy beans. The larger ears of corn are gathered when ripe, after which the hogs are turned into the field to eat the nubbins and soy beans. The lands planted for this purpose are fenced into 30-acre fields, and

in each field is grown an acre of sweet potatoes for the fattening hogs to gather. Last winter a gain of 400 to 500 pounds an acre was made on hogs gathering their own feed in this way, and more than 775 acres are being planted according to this plan this spring. Corn and velvet beans are raised to feed the stock hogs and grade cows from December 1 to March.

W. R. Ritch, a farm expert, was engaged as agriculturist of the company. The first year Mr. Ritch induced the small farmers to plant 2500 acres in soy beans, alternating with rows of corn. The matured crop was pastured by hogs, and the soy beans increased the production of pork 80,000 pounds. As a result of Mr. Ritch's advice they will in 1921 treble their acreage of soy beans, increase that of velvet beans fourfold, double the acreage in Lespedeza, and raise four times as many sweet potatoes. The small farmers plan to ship co-operatively under the direction of Mr. Ritch a carload of fat hogs a month.

Sweet potatoes are one of the most profitable crops that can be raised on the cut-over land around Crossett. Last fall Mr. Gates organized a company to erect a curing and storage house of 20,000 bushels capacity sweet potatoes and to market the crop. Forty farmers paid for 40 per cent of the stock and the lumber company purchased the balance. There were 14,000 bushels sweet potatoes cured and stored in the house. They found a ready market in Los Angeles, Seattle, Kansas City and St. Louis, and the farmers plan to raise this year 60,000 bushels.

Pulpwood Consumption in 20 Years.

Washington, April 18.—A preliminary comparative report on the consumption of pulpwood for 1919 has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The statement, which was compiled in co-operation with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shows the quantity and cost of pulpwood consumed in the manufacture of pulp for certain specified years from 1899 to 1919, inclusive.

The figures for 1919 are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from further examination of the reports.

The quantity of wood consumed annually in the pulp industry has increased 175 per cent since 1899, and the cost of such wood has increased 786 per cent during the same period.

The figures for each year shown in the following statement cover the consumption of imported as well as domestic woods. In 1919 1,047,299 cords of wood, valued at \$10,458,753, were imported.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Annual consumption of pulpwood and total cost for specified years.

Year.	Consumption. (Cords.)	Total Cost.
1919.....	5,470,332	\$87,168,083
1918.....	5,250,794	73,167,118
1917.....	5,490,075	60,815,067
1916.....	5,228,558	*45,785,682
1914.....	4,470,763	39,408,433
1911.....	4,328,052	.....
1910.....	4,094,306	.....
1909.....	4,001,607	34,477,549
1908.....	3,346,353	28,047,473
1907.....	3,962,660	32,389,226
1906.....	3,661,176	26,411,887
1905.....	3,192,223	17,735,665
1899.....	1,986,310	9,837,516

*Not including cost of "slabs and other mill waste" in Louisiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Virginia.

Notable Gathering of World Trade Representatives.

New York, April 4—[Special.]—A conference of ministers and ambassadors on world trade will be held by the National Association of Manufacturers at its twenty-sixth annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel May 16 to 18, with ambassadors, ministers and commercial representatives of more than thirty nations participating. The gathering, the first of its kind in the United States, if not in the world, will be held that representatives of other nations may have an opportunity to explain to the men most intimately concerned in financing and extending our foreign trade how the constructive forces of the United States may be co-ordinated best to serve the needs of the world. Secretary of State Hughes is expected to open the conference, and other notable figures in commerce and trade will address the gathering.

A Brief Review of Drainage and Reclamation Work in North Carolina

By Joseph Hyde Pratt, Director North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey

There was held at Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, North Carolina, April 12 and 13, the Eleventh Annual North Carolina Drainage Convention. The meeting was under the auspices of the North Carolina Drainage Association and the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey.

One feature of the Convention was a review of what had been accomplished in reclamation work in North Carolina, and the feeling shown by those in attendance was that while remarkable results had been obtained from this work there was still a great deal to be done, both in swamp reclamation and the more intensive drainage of cultivated lands.

In reviewing the work it was shown that about fifteen years ago there were in the eastern part of North Carolina approximately 3,000,000 acres of swamp lands, and from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the remaining lands of the Coastal Plain region, although being used for farm lands, were low and wet and consequently producing only about half crops. Soon after the reorganization of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey in 1905, which resulted in an extension of its duties, the problem of draining the swamp and flat lands of Eastern and the overflowed lands of Piedmont North Carolina was taken under consideration. One of the first projects undertaken by the Survey was the drainage of certain lands in Beaufort County. This project proved that much of the vast swamp area of the State could be drained, and would make good agricultural lands when drained; but there were no adequate laws in the State that would warrant or permit the undertaking of large drainage projects except where all the land was owned or controlled by those taking up the drainage and where natural outlets for water were available without crossing others' lands.

The first step was to obtain the passage of an adequate drainage law, which was done by the North Carolina General Assembly of 1909, and the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey has largely had charge of the administration of this drainage law. Under it more than 150 projects have been organized or proposed. Of this number, more than fifty have been districts embracing overflowed lands in the Piedmont section, including lands in Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Davidson, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Moore, Rockingham, and Rowan counties; and more than 100 have been districts in the Coastal Plain region, mostly swamp lands in Beaufort, Bladen, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dublin, Edgecombe, Harnett, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson Counties. Of these projects, seventy-five districts have been completed; twenty have been approved; sixty-one have been proposed and are either in the preliminary stages of organization or are held up for one cause or another; while nine have been abandoned as not feasible at the present time.

The most stupendous project was the Mattamuskeet Drainage District, which embraced about 100,000 acres, including the lake bottom of 49,000 acres. The drainage of this district required the installation of a very expensive pumping plant, as the bottom of the lake was below sea level. The lake has now been drained and

the water pumped out and the lake bottom is in a state of development. A model town is being built, roads constructed, and a part of the land is being made ready for cultivation. In all, more than \$2,000,000 is being spent on the development of this one project.

Approximately 30,000 acres in the Piedmont region have been successfully drained. This land is now the best farming land in the Piedmont region and is worth from \$100 to \$300 per acre as against \$20 or \$25 per acre before drainage. This means an aggregate increase in the value of the reclaimed lands in the Piedmont region of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, to say nothing of the added attractiveness and healthfulness of this region. In the Coastal Plain region over a half million acres of swamp lands have been drained which now have an average value of from \$50 to \$100 an acre as against a value of from 50c. to \$2.00 per acre before drainage, or an aggregate increase in value of from thirty to fifty million dollars.

The increased value of these reclaimed areas from a health standpoint would more than offset what it has cost to drain them; but, from a commercial point of view, this is the least benefit that has been realized. These lands are now recognized as the richest lands in the State. They will grow almost any kind of crops without fertilizer, including corn, cotton, grain, hay, potatoes, and truck crops, and the yield per acre is without parallel. In certain sections specialized crops can be grown, as for instance, strawberries in Pender and Columbus Counties, where it is reported that this land is selling for as much as \$1,000 per acre. Tobacco has been successfully grown on certain of these lands in other counties. Report comes from Beaufort county that one tract of reclaimed land containing about 100 acres has been rented for the coming year for \$100 per acre for growing potatoes. A recent communication in regard to New Hanover County Drainage District No. 1, states: "This district has been completed about twelve months. Not only in an agricultural way are they reaping great rewards, but it has developed into a suburban territory. Homes are being built upon it. Already thirteen have gone up, each of which represents an expenditure of from two to four thousand dollars." Part of a letter from the Big Cold Water District of Cabarrus County in Piedmont North Carolina reads: "As much as seventy bushels of corn per acre have been raised on the drained land in this district without fertilizer. From the health standpoint the drainage has been a remarkable success. Malaria and chills have decreased, so the doctors say, seventy-five per cent."

It has been demonstrated on Potter Farms in Beaufort County that cattle raising can be made a very profitable industry in Eastern North Carolina and that dairy products should be produced in sufficient quantity to take care of the market in this section of the country; and, instead of importing a car load of butter into Norfolk every day, which comes from points in the State of Wisconsin and ever farther west, this butter should be produced and furnished by dairies raised and maintained on the reclaimed lands of Eastern North Carolina and Virginia.

In addition to the fertile soil, the production of phenomenal crops, and the almost complete abolition of chills, malaria, and fever, these reclaimed lands have

the advantage of being accessible to markets. With the development of a State system of highways such as is contemplated under the operations of the newly enacted highway law, including a bond issue of \$50,000,000, a more ideal farming section cannot be found anywhere than right here in Eastern North Carolina. Most of the lands that have been drained as yet are unsettled, and the question of how best to bring them to the attention of desirable home-seekers is one of the biggest problems following their drainage and was one of the chief topics for discussion at the Convention.

Although the progress made in drainage and reclamation work in North Carolina has been wonderful, yet it was shown by the speakers at the Convention that there is still a great deal to be done. More than 2,000,000 acres of swamp lands in Eastern North Carolina yet remain undrained, of which at least 1,250,000 are susceptible of successful drainage and will make agricultural land as productive as that already under cultivation.

New areas of this unreclaimed land are being organized into drainage districts and new acreage is being added to that already reclaimed. It was shown that more intensive drainage after the lands have been reclaimed by canalling and ditching was necessary and also similar drainage was necessary on many of the lands under cultivation, which can be done by tile drainage. It is estimated that from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the lands now under cultivation in the Coastal Plain region, not counting the drained swamp lands, could be greatly improved as agricultural land by the use of tile. The fact that the land is too wet and that its drainage is inadequate is indicated by water standing on it after rains, by the hardening and cracking of the surface after it dries, by it breaking up into cakes and clods when ploughed, and by the growth of plants commonly found in wet places. More has not been done in the way of tile drainage because the lands can be cultivated as they are and the farmers do not realize the significance of tile drainage or feel inclined to go to the expense that would necessarily be involved in putting it in. At the present time tile drainage must be done largely by the individual. Although it costs more per acre in comparison with the benefits derived than the cost of drainage of the swamp lands, yet the tiling of these low wet lands will often double their productivity and ensure a crop every year.

Some interesting results obtained by tile drainage were given by Mr. F. P. Latham of his farm near Belhaven, and by Mr. A. H. Cline of the Wenona Farm, Beaufort County.

Another phase of drainage work discussed was the relation of forestry to drainage. It was shown by Mr. S. H. McCrory, Drainage Engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and Mr. W. D. Clark, one of the foresters of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, that the growth of pines and other trees in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina was greatly increased by drainage and that it was profitable to drain such areas even when they were to be left in timber and not cleared for agricultural purposes. Attention was called also to the fact that in many of the districts certain portions of the land drained were for the present at least more suitable for the cultivation of timber than for agricultural products and that such lands should be left in timber and forestry methods introduced to increase the productivity of these timber lands.

Another problem discussed was how to bring to the attention of those desiring to settle on and cultivate these reclaimed lands the advantages of taking up such lands in Eastern North Carolina. Nearly all attending the Convention who are interested in large holdings of these lands decided that one means to the end desired

would be to make an exhibit at the National Drainage Congress to be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, in September, 1921; that such exhibit should include samples of the various crops raised on these lands during the present year, together with photographs showing what has been accomplished, maps showing locations of the areas, methods of transportation, proposed road systems, etc.

Mr. A. F. Lever, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, in his address made many interesting suggestions in regard to the farmers organizing for obtaining cooperative loans on farm products, such loans to extend over a period of ten, twelve or fifteen months, thus enabling the farmer to have a period of ten to twelve months to market his crops instead of it being necessary, as at present, to market within four months.

Colonel T. H. D. Griffiths, of the U. S. Public Health Service, Norfolk, Virginia, gave a most interesting talk on the necessity of eliminating malaria and how successfully this can be done of these areas if concerted action is given to it and the necessary steps taken to accomplish it.

Others who took part in the program were W. A. McGirt, who spoke on the commercial development of Eastern North Carolina; and Mr. C. G. Elliott, Drainage Engineer, of Washington, D. C., who showed the necessity of careful engineering in planning for drainage either of the swamp lands or tile draining of cultivated lands.

Major W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina, in a short but very instructive address, showed the interest of the State Department of Agriculture in the drainage work that is going on in the State, calling attention to the State Farm at Wenona and the wonderful agricultural value of the black soils of these reclaimed lands.

Heavy Demand for Farm Loan Funds.

New Orleans, La., April 29—[Special.]—Four million dollars are now available for lending to farmers of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, announces T. V. Davis, president of the Federal Farm Loan Bank of New Orleans. When this is exhausted, he says more funds may be available. The money is being loaned at 6 per cent, and the demand is tremendous. Only the most needy loans are being satisfied.

Since the creation of the farm loan banks, the New Orleans bank has loaned approximately \$25,000,000 to more than 15,000 borrowers in the New Orleans district.

Some idea of the farmers' need in this section may be gathered from the fact that in many instances, the 100 application blanks sent to farm loan associations have been returned filled, with requests for 100 more.

Production Of Coal and Coke.

The weekly coal report of the United States Geological Survey says that the production of soft coal during the week ended April 16 showed a slight advance, the total output, including lignite and coal coked, being estimated at 6,525,000 net tons, an increase of 416,000 tons as compared with the previous week. Nevertheless the soft coal production thus far this year is about 25 per cent less than last year and even 6 per cent less than in 1919. The total production of anthracite coal for the week was about 1,885,000 net tons, an increase of 20,000 tons. The total output of beehive coke is estimated at 74,000 tons, a decrease of 4,000 tons.

The annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers will convene at New Orleans, La., June 7-8-9, 1921.

How Socialistic and Anarchistic Doctrines Are Being Advanced Through Some Religious Organizations

"I would never advise any man to obey any law or any court which he believed to be unjust."

That statement, which is as rank as the rankest teaching of anarchy or bolshevism, is a very startling announcement when we consider its origin and the way in which it is being used.

It is an extract from a book by Rev. Harry F. Ward, and its seriousness is that the book in which it appears is given in a list of publications to be studied, issued by the Department of Industrial Work of the Young Women's Christian Association. Most of the books in that list are in a class very much akin to this anarchistic statement of Dr. Ward.

Last summer the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, in defense of law and order and right and civilization and Christianity, criticised the employment of Rev. Dr. Hogue of Baltimore by the Blue Ridge (North Carolina) Convention of the Y. W. C. A., attended by students from the women's colleges of the South. The officials of the Y. W. C. A. were greatly shocked that we should presume to criticize the wisdom of employing such people as Dr. Hogue, and protested that during his lectures he said nothing of a socialistic character.

We return to the discussion of the subject now because the life of this nation hangs in the balance between sanity and Christianity on one side, and socialism and bolshevism and anarchy on the other. The Socialists and the Bolsheviks, disguised under many names, working in many organizations as in many churches, preaching their doctrines from many pulpits, with Bolshevik agents boring their way into religious organizations in order to bore their way into the life of the nation, bring us face to face with dangers that need to be studied with the utmost care.

The Y. W. C. A. and all similar organizations, unless wisely led by people of sane judgment and consecrated Christianity, can do this nation infinite harm. These organizations have power for limitless good or limitless evil. What will be the outcome of their work depends upon the intelligence of the managers who help to mold and shape the mental and religious views of hundreds of thousands of young women and young men throughout the country.

"A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. * * * Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

These words, uttered two thousand years ago, bear, we believe, strikingly upon the conditions now obtaining in such organizations which, in part, bears the name of the Master who used them in His Sermon on the Mount. We have in mind the activities of the Department of Research and Method of the Young Women's Christian Association, which department is seemingly bending its energies in the direction of awakening "class consciousness" among the girl workers coming within its influence. In seeking to arouse this class consciousness, a concept utterly repugnant to the whole scheme of American polity, there is being done a foul and monstrous thing.

Looking back over American development in its entirety, we believe that our nation's advancement has been due in a large measure to the underlying fact that each normal lad is given the faith that he has within him as a racial heritage—a part of the civilization into which he has been born—opportunity to rise to the highest place within the gift of the people, if his ambition be political; to the highest place within the business or professional world, if his ambition is along these lines.

His opportunity, like that of the soldiers of the great Napoleon, each one of whom "carried in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal of France," is limitless. Class consciousness, with its resultant inhibitions, does away with aspiration with hope, with belief. It wittingly a young man "belongs to the working class," he has confessed, though unconsciously, fundamental inability to rise.

We use the terms "man" and "boy" because until recently feminine interest in industry was either vicarious in that it affected the well-being of her husband, son, brother or the breadwinner upon whom she depended for livelihood, or, temporary, lasting only until she had married. With woman's full entry into

the world of business, the conferring upon her of the franchise with its attendant responsibilities, she of necessity became subject to the same rules of the game of life as had hitherto controlled man. Logically now her ideas must be as untrammelled by ideas of class consciousness. And yet the pseudo-sociologists and sufferers from mental malnutrition, through the able efforts of the Department of Research of the Y. W. C. A., are feeding her upon a mental "unbalanced ration," which contains as its important element such doctrines as these: Your employer is your enemy; business of life is simply a struggle to take away from some one else what you, as a member of a certain class, are entitled to; you may only obtain your share through "collective bargaining," and the other clap-trap maunderings of the foes of the "capitalistic systems."

The Department of Research and Method of the Y. W. C. A. is supposed to deal with industry. We believe that the practices and methods of this department as now constituted create an actual menace to our young womanhood, and we offer certain excerpts from an article in the February 1 issue of "Industry" which we believe give adequate grounds for that belief. Says this publication:

"Two young women of this department have been connected with its working program for some time—Louise S. Holmquist, executive, and Florence Simms, industrial work. In following their connection with this department it is significant to note that as early as the year 1913, and continuing, the name of Louise S. Holmquist has appeared as a member of the Committee of Direction and as a member of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The name of Miss Florence Simms also appears as a member of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council. * * * Page 119 of the 1919 Handbook of the Young Women's Christian Association states that 'the National Board has at present representatives on its Committee of Direction of the Social Service Commission and on the Commission for Social Service.'

"The Association Handbook for 1919 tells of the enlarging of the work for industrial girls. We quote from page 13:

"For women workers the Young Women's Christian Association has long had a real concern. It is believed that women workers are a great social asset. * * * Believing this, the Y. W. C. A. has extended the activities of local associations to groups of industrial women. The club work, aiming to develop wholesome community spirit, recreation, education, service activities and companionship, all are extended to industrial girls. * * * Page 14 speaks of arousing public opinion for the protection of industrial girls. To that end the Y. W. C. A. promotes education on collective bargaining as expressed in trades-unionism * * * the place of women on labor's program. * * * For 12 years at least the Association's interest in and understanding of industrial girls has been growing and crystallizing. * * * Through training courses for employment managers and welfare supervisors the Association brings its ideals and practice to the aid of the girl worker right in the factory where she works."

"The points to be summed up from this quotation are:

"1. The extension of the work to include large numbers of industrial girls.

"2. The mention in a publication issued by the National Board that there was education on collective bargaining as expressed in trades unionism.

"3. The training of employment managers and welfare supervisors in certain ideals and practice."

That the 'democracy' ideals of the Association in the United States are being carried to other countries by the secretaries is manifest by this statement taken from the Handbook of 1919:

"In striving for better understanding of industrial women's problems and for better conditions and truer democracy in industry the Y. W. C. A. in America does not fail to realize a certain responsibility also for legislation and conditions affecting women in other lands. * * * The spirit of the industrial movement

in the Association has gone out to Japan and China and to Russia, Italy and India in the persons of secretaries familiar with the ideals and practices of industrial workers in this country.

"An article by Florence Simms entitled 'The Leaven of Industry' appears in the May, 1918, number of the Association Monthly, pages 166, 167, in which Miss Simms refers to industry as a 'huge and relentless machine':

"We have been interested in the industrial worker as an individual or as one in a club group, but we have not paid the costs of interesting ourselves in industry itself, that web of life that touches us all in one way or another, that system in which the life of the individual is usually but a cog in a huge and relentless machine."

"Her attitude toward the employer tends to give the impression that employers do not look upon employees as human life. She continues:

"Those of us who have been working with girls for many years do understand in some measure the forces at the bottom of a girl's life. Are we meeting the opportunity for getting over to employers of girls and women something of the psychology of girl nature which will help them in meeting their vast problem of adjustment? Are we sharing with men of affairs who are interested in the industrial output of women's labor our long look ahead as we foresee the place which women are to have in the work of the world? Are we making them see the inescapable value of human life as such, rather than thinking of it as but one impersonal part of a machine-like whole?"

The Department of Research and Method acts as an advisor at headquarters of the Y. W. C. A., and is the advisor of the Conference Department in the preparation of the programs for summer conferences and technical conferences. This department, according to the report for the years 1919-1920, administered the following opulent budget:

Industrial	\$1,262,257.49
Bureau of Education	294,892.03
Social Education	161,221.67
Building and equipment	73,597.18
Colored work	282,640.92
Housing	1,789,623.97
Club and recreation	1,296,651.12

A pamphlet issue by the Publication Department of the Young Women's Christian Association in 1920, called "Program of Religious Education, Business and Professional Women's Clubs," has this outline for study:

1. Living Wage and Religion.
Reference to "Gospel for a Working World," by Harry F. Ward. (Ward preaches in the book of "When Owners Are Workers and Workers are Owners.")
2. The Right to Leisure.
Reference to literature by Harry F. Ward.
3. The Struggle for Industrial Freedom.
References, New Republic, Ward, Johnson, National Guild of Great Britain.
4. The Christian Attitude Toward the Control and Ownership of Natural Resources.
References, British Labor Party, "Socialism in Thought and Action," by Laidler; also Ward's books.
5. Economic Inequality in the United States. Is it Christian?
References, Dial, W. I. King, Scott Nearing, Ward, etc.
6. The Christian Attitude Toward Property.
References, "Property—Its Rights and Duties," by Gore and others; also Ward's "Gospel of a Working World"
7. Mexican Intervention. Should Christians Advocate It?
References, Central Christian Advocate, Nation, etc.
8. The Plumb Plan. Is it a Concrete Expression of Any of the Principles Advocated by Christian Bodies?
References, New Republic, The Nation, the Plumb Plan League, etc.

Several books are cited which will be referred to under another caption of Study Books put out by Department of Research and Method. But the name of one pamphlet is given in this list which is not regularly included in the set. This is the "The New Social Order in America," by Hornell Hart. Pertinent excerpts are:

"After the war, out of the broken traditions, precedents and institutions of the past, and out of the emergency ma-

chinery which the war has created in government and industry, a new social order must be built. * * *

"The control of industry should be democratized. * * *

"That the defects of unionism, such as violence, restriction of output and the like, are forced on the workers by the tactics of the employer.

"The Government policy of recognizing and fostering labor unions in war work should be extended to all industries, both public and private. Collective bargaining should be axiomatic. The control of industry should be transferred to the organized workers just as rapidly as is consistent with the maintenance of industrial vitality."

Ernestine L. Friedmann, under the Department of Industrial Work, in the pamphlet "How to Begin—Organization No. 1," outlines a study. Under the heading "Educational Policy" is the following:

The Industrial Work Committee shall:

A—Study social and industrial movements as they affect women and discuss same at monthly meetings.

B—Prepare to speak on industrial extension work in city.

C—Promote training courses for volunteer club leaders.

D—Promote reading of books on industrial subjects (see reading list, page 25).

E—Promote study of legislative methods affecting women and children and how to take action when such bills are pending.

F—Make a survey of industrial centers.

The Reading List mentioned as appearing on page 25 is as follows:

Economics and Sociology.

- Adams and Sumner—"Labor Problems."
Blatch, Harriot Stanton—"Mobilizing Woman Power."
Brooks, John Graham—"The Social Unrest."
Carlton, Frank Tracy—"History and Problems of Organized Labor."
Commons, John R.—"Trades Unionism and Labor Problems."
Commons and Andrews—"The Principles of Labor Legislation."
Devine, Edward T.—"Misery and Its Causes."
Goldmark, Josephine—"Fatigue and Efficiency."
Henderson, Arthur—"Aims of Labor."
Henry, Alice—"The Trades-Union Woman."
Hobson, S. G.—"Guild Principles in War and Peace."
Hutchins, B. L.—"Women in Modern Industry."
Kelley, Florence—"Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation."
Lauck and Sydenstricker—"Conditions of Labor in American Industries."
Marot, Helen—"American Labor Unions."
Marot, Helen—"The Creative Impulse in Industry."
Nasmyth, George W.—"Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory."
Rauschenbusch, Walter—"Christianizing the Social Crisis."
Schreiner, Olive—"Woman and Labor."
Seager, H.—"Social Insurance."
Spargo, John—"Syndicalism, Industrial Unionism and Socialism."
Streightoff, Frank H.—"Standards of Living."
Veblen, Thorstein—"The Nature of Peace."
Ward, Harry—"Poverty and Wealth."
Ward, Harry—"Social Evangelism."
Ward, Harry—"Social Creeds of the Churches."
Ward, Harry—"The Labor Movement."
Webb, Sidney—"Industrial Democracy."
Webb, Sidney—"The Works Manager Today."
Weyl, Walter—"The New Democracy."

Fiction, Autobiography and Poetry.

- Barrie, J. M.—"The Twelve-Pound Look."
Branch, Anna Hempstead—"To a New York Shop-girl Dressed for Sunday from 'The Little Book of Modern Verse.'"
Churchill, Winston—"The Dwelling-place of Light."
Edwards, Albert—"Comrade Yetta."
Galsworthy, John—"Fraternity."
Harrison, Henry S.—"V. V.'s Eyes."
Hassanovitz, Elizabeth—"One of Them."

This reading list, purporting to deal with economics and sociology, is restricted in its scope. A synoptic review of the entire list shows that in the selection of these books undue prominence is given to labor unionism, industrial democracy, exploitation of employee and socialism. One book, "Comrade Yetta," by Albert Edwards, a romance written around socialism, crosses the borderline of delicacy into the unchaste. Surely an association which cares for its young womanhood should be the last to recommend indecency.

The professor, Harry F. Ward, referred to in the above outline of study and apparently regarded as a mentor suitable for the young women of the land, is the Rev. Harry F. Ward, lecturer on Christian ethics in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, secretary of the Methodist Federation of Social Service, and a commanding influence in the Federation. He organized the industrial relations department of the Interchurch World Movement which proposed to make surveys of all basic industries in the United States, and took a definite stand in industrial relations. One of the stands taken was to champion the right of collective bargaining, of course with its concomitant checking system and forced closed shop, twin iniquities which are absolutely dishonest and contrary to all morals. The menace to the country in the doctrines taught by men of this type, who claim Christianity and preach socialism as a system founded on the character and teachings of Christ, is daily more clearly recognized. Dr. Richard W. Hogue, former rector of an Episcopal church, and avowed friend of Foster, Fitzgerald, Debs, et al., pacifist and proponent of free speech according to Red radical ideas, is a kindred spirit.

The Wards and the Hagues long have been active in such organized church work of socialistic and anarchistic teachings as to subvert all true Christian work, and their menace is greater because of the fact that the cult which they represent is gaining foothold in the churches, schools, colleges, in the Y. W. C. A. and elsewhere.

A clear view of Ward's opinions on industrial relations can be gained from a series of lectures delivered by him in Ford Hall, Boston, and later published in book form under the title of "The Labor Movement." The book, in addition to its doctrines, gives questions asked of him and his replies. We quote from the chapter of "Labor and Law":

"See what happened in the French Revolution when the class that had long been subjected to class punishment got control of the courts and laws in their own hands. And those people who are interested now in days of class conflict and class struggle in administering the law from the standpoint of class interest might stop to remember what will happen if that policy be persisted in, when capital comes into court to be accused by a labor district attorney, to be tried by a labor judge, and sentenced by a labor jury."

"Question: The Constitution is a class document, and being a class document must it not be necessarily thrown overboard so far as economic law is concerned?"

"Answer: The Constitution was to a certain extent a class document, and it becomes more and more so as class distinctions deepens, and so far as what shall be done with it is concerned, I think the world will not stop because we tear a parchment more or less."

"Question: Do you still advise us to obey the law, or are we to join with the man who said, 'To hell with the law?'"

"Answer: It is a very different thing to take a general attitude toward all law and all courts and to refuse to obey an unjust court and an unjust law. I would never advise any man to obey any law or any court which he believed to be unjust."

Ward, Scott, Nearing, Lauck, Plumb, Edwards, the Dial and the Nation! Surely a noble, instructive, helpful and dependable pabulum for the young women of a Christian land! Must they go to the slums and sewers of literature to learn truth of their fellow-man and their rightful relationship with him?

One more quotation from Industry and we are done:

"It is interesting and amazing to note that the Association has included in its list of apparently approved books 'Conditions of Labor in American Industry,' by W. Jett Lauck and Edgar Sydenstricker, which makes an obvious effort to discredit the betterment work of employers, work which in practically every

instance has won the cordial approval of the thinking public. Messrs. Lauck and Sydenstricker declare:

"It may be said that organized labor without exception is opposed to welfare work of every kind. It is charged that it leads to paternalism and autocracy on the part of employers; that the work as a whole is done at the expense of wages, and that it results in suppressing initiative on the part of the employee. Welfare work is declared to be one of the instrumentalities by which the progress of industrial democracy is stayed. * * *

As is the chain weakened to the strength of one faulty link, so must the power for good of the Y. W. C. A. be impaired by the decadence of one single department. We do not believe that those who are fostering a movement so potent for good as is the Y. W. C. A., realize fully the spirit apparently permeating its Department of Research and Method. If they did of a surety, would they put an end to its activities? Action or inaction otherwise must result in the disruption of the whole organization or a far-reaching blight to the nation's womanhood. We warned the Y. W. C. A. last summer of the dangers it was facing, but its officers only became indignant and defended the employment of Dr. Hogue as one of its lecturers at its summer convention. That spirit, if continued, will mean the end of any influence for good of that organization.

Cotton and Tobacco Acreage Cut.

Raleigh, N. C., April 22—[Special.]—Cotton acreage will be cut this year approximately 35 per cent over last year and tobacco acreage promises to be reduced 38 per cent, according to crop reports just made public for the State of North Carolina.

Although this reduction in cotton acreage is very material it is not considered sufficient to counterbalance the carry-over from last year. North Carolina had a crop for the 1919-1920 season of 936,000 bales.

The decrease in acreage planted to tobacco is not enough to meet the real situation in the view of authorities here for the reason that the reduction still leaves the tobacco acreage 24 per cent greater than it was four years ago. It is feared that the market will again be overloaded. According to Frank Parker, agricultural statistician, North Carolina's tobacco crop for 1920 was 32 per cent larger than the 1919 crop. The growers, however, received only 55 per cent as much for their product. The crop for the season totaled 431,513,917 pounds, averaging \$20.74 a hundred. This compares with 325,031,000 pounds for 1919 at an average price of \$50.60 per hundred.

Louisiana Ranks Second in Strawberry Shipments.

New Orleans, La., April 25—[Special.]—Louisiana has become the second strawberry shipping State in the Union. From the Hammond district, where the industry is centered, 869 carloads of berries have been shipped this season, according to the bureau of crop estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Arkansas was first, with 873.

The strawberry farmers of the Hammond district have been authorized to erect a winery to make wine of the surplus berries. This wine has a medicinal value, and will be sold for medicinal purposes only.

Cane in considerable quantity is being raised in this district as well, for making syrup. A small mill has been erected. It is operated on a co-operative basis.

H. D. James has been appointed manager of the industrial division of the Cincinnati district sales office of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. to succeed F. G. Kirkpatrick, who recently resigned.

March Crude Oil Production Makes Record.

Washington, May 5.—During March the United States produced the greatest quantity of petroleum ever recorded for any one month, amounting to 40,802,000 barrels, and, although the daily rate of consumption increased slightly, stocks of crude oil were increased by more than 8 million barrels.

The daily average production of 1,316,193 barrels increased 53,765 barrels as compared with February, and 160,354 barrels as compared with March a year ago. For the first quarter of 1921 preliminary figures show a production of more than 114 million barrels, which is an increase of over 11 million barrels as compared with the first quarter of 1920. Substantial increased daily average production during March is reported for Oklahoma, Texas, California and Kansas, and smaller increases are recorded for Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York and Colorado. Decreased daily average production during the month is reported for Louisiana, Wyoming, Montana, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee.

Ten thousand barrels are reported as having been received at refineries from Arkansas during March, which constitutes the first commercial shipment of petroleum from that State.

Imports for March, amounting to 12,303,114 barrels, show a falling off in daily average as compared with February of 9,705 barrels. However, for the first three months of the year imports increased more than 19 million barrels as compared with the similar period of 1920.

Stocks of all grades increased, except North Louisiana and Rocky Mountain grades, the gains being distributed as follows: Net pipe-line and tank-farm stocks east of California, 5,650,000 barrels; California grades, 1,330,000 barrels, and Mexican petroleum held in the United States by importers, 1,049,000 barrels. Since the first of the year stocks have increased more than 17 million barrels.

Crude Oil Production Shows Increase.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended April 23rd, was 1,277,195 barrels, as compared with 1,254,840 for the week ended April 16.

The estimated daily average gross production of the Mid-Continent (light oil) field, including Oklahoma, North Texas, Central Texas, and North Louisiana, for the week ended April 23, was 650,390 barrels, as compared with 646,795 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 3,595 barrels.

The estimated daily average gross production of the Gulf Coast (heavy oil) field was 107,855 barrels, as compared with 103,895 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 3,960 barrels.

The combined daily average gross production of the Southwest field was 758,245 barrels, as compared with 750,690 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 7,555 barrels.

Oklahoma-Kansas shows a daily average gross production of 380,450 barrels, an increase of 1,450 barrels; North Texas shows an increase of 1,985 barrels; Central Texas, a decrease of 2,060 barrels, and North Louisiana, an increase of 2,220 barrels.

The estimated daily average gross production of Wyoming and Montana field was 56,950 barrels, as compared with 54,150 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 2,800 barrels.

The daily average crude oil production for the week ending April 16 was 1,254,840 barrels, as compared with 1,258,910 barrels for the week ending April 9.

Market Increase in Gasoline Consumption.

Returns received by the American Petroleum Institute from states which oil inspection and where comparative figures for 1920 and 1919 are available indicate a marked increase in gasoline consumption in 1920. Middle Western states reported material gains in the quantity of gasoline inspected or consumed.

Gasoline consumption in Missouri in 1920 totaled 156,239,750 gallons, an increase of 68,899,950 gallons, or 78.89 per cent. Consumption in Minnesota totaled 114,922,700 gallons, an increase of 25,886,850 gallons, or 29.07 per cent. The total for Ohio was 273,411,650 gallons, an increase of 51,379,850 gallons, or 23.14 per cent. Consumption in North Dakota totaled 41,211,400 gallons, an increase of 7,583,583 gallons, or 22.55 per cent. Nebraska consumed 82,361,400 gallons in 1920, an increase of 7,135,200 gallons, or 9.48 per cent. South Dakota's consumption for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to 41,000,000 gallons, an increase of 8,500,000 gallons, or 26.15 per cent. Oklahoma, also reporting for the fiscal year, showed a consumption of 62,991,167 gallons, an increase of 15,638,917 gallons, or 33.03 per cent.

In the Rocky Mountain territory Colorado consumed 51,452,244 gallons, an increase of 336,096 gallons, or .66 per cent.

On the Pacific Coast, Oregon reported a consumption of 44,900,669 gallons in 1920, compared with 31,853,989 gallons for the period from February 26 to December 31, 1919.

In the South, Florida consumed 53,735,278 gallons in 1920, with 1919 figures incomplete. South Carolina consumed 41,225,067 gallons, an increase of 8,467,936 gallons, or 25.85 per cent.

The figures follow:

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION BY STATES			
	1920.	1919.	Increase.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Colorado	51,452,244	51,116,148	336,096
Florida	53,735,278	a 13,844,994	a 39,890,284
Minnesota	114,922,700	89,035,850	25,886,850
Missouri	156,239,750	87,339,800	68,899,950
Nebraska	82,361,400	75,226,200	7,135,200
North Dakota	41,211,400	33,627,817	7,583,583
Ohio	273,411,650	222,031,800	51,379,850
Oklahoma	b 62,991,167	b 47,352,250	15,638,917
Oregon	44,900,669	c 31,853,989	c 13,046,680
South Carolina	41,225,067	32,757,131	8,467,936
South Dakota	b 41,000,000	b 32,500,000	8,500,000

a Figures for September 2 to December 31, oil inspection law going into effect on former date.

b Fiscal year ended June 30.

c Figures from February 26 to December 31, oil inspection law going into effect on former date.

a Figures from September 2 to December 31, oil inspection law going into effect on former date.

b Fiscal year ended June 30.

c Figures from February 26 to December 31, oil inspection law going into effect on former date.

Want Duty on Mexican Oil.

Austin, Texas, May 2.—[Special].—Just at the time when the smaller independent oil operators were expecting an increase of the price of the crude product, came the announcement that the Gulf Production Company had taken the lead in reducing the price of heavy crude of the Gulf Coast fields to \$1 a barrel. It is expected that this lowering of the price of the heavy grade will be reflected soon in the market price of light crude of the North Central Texas fields.

The importations of Mexican oil are becoming so heavy that the independent producers of Texas who have no marketing or refining facilities are demanding that a heavy duty be placed upon the foreign product. The fact that practically all of the larger companies operating in Texas are also large producers in Mexico makes the importation question of little moment to them. They are, naturally, opposed to any tariff being raised against the product.

By the bringing in a few days ago by the Crown Oil and Refining Company of a 5,000-barrel well in the West Columbia field at a point eight hundred feet west

of the nearest producing well a large additional territory in that field is proved. Several tests are being drilled in the vicinity of the new well.

One of the largest lease transactions that has been made lately is the purchase by the Simms Oil Corporation of New York of 160 acres in the Eliasville field in Stephens County from the Link Oil Corporation for \$850,000. At this time there is more drilling going on in the district made up of the South Bend, Eliasville, Crystal Falls and Ivan fields than in any other part of North Central Texas.

New Texas Oil Field Tapped.

Hebronville, Texas, May 2—[Special.]—As a result of the bringing in of a well of about 300 barrels daily flow by the Mirando Oil Company upon its lease 25 miles southwest of here many oil operators and speculators are flocking to the scene. It is stated that the drill is only 30 inches in the pay-sand and that there is every indication that it will be a 1,000-barrel producer when the hole is finished. The location of the well is about 140 miles south of San Antonio, and a long ways removed from the heavy crude oil fields of the Gulf Coast region. An earthen storage tank is being made and when completed the well will be brought in, it is asserted. It is the third well that the Mirando Oil Company has drilled upon the lease. It lost the other two as a result of drilling mishaps. The oil in the third well was struck at a depth of 1,450 feet. It is of 22 degree gravity and of paraffine base.

Arkansas Oil Development Interest Grows.

Batesville, Ark., May 2—[Special.]—Interest in oil development in Independence County is increasing daily and a number of new locations have been made during the last ten days. The Cave City Leasing Company, which lately acquired a block of 35,000 acres in Independence and Sharp Counties in the vicinity of Cave City, 12 miles east of this place, negotiated a drilling contract recently with the Big Six Drilling Company of Little Rock for a hole. The consideration was 30,000 acres of the block. The leasing company retains 5,000 acres and a half interest in the well, which will be sunk to a depth of 2,000 feet. Derrick timbers have been ordered and the tools shipped. The hole will be drilled with standard tools.

Four tests now are certain for this section this spring and summer, and if the interest increases this will probably be multiplied several times.

Extracting Gasoline From Natural Gas.

Breckenridge, Tex., April 25—[Special.]—Extraction of gasoline from natural gas by the absorption process has of late become an important industry in the Breckenridge and other oil fields of Central North Texas. One of the largest of these concerns is the National Products Co., which has just installed a 3000-gallon absorption gasoline plant just north of here. This company has 23 plants of this kind scattered throughout California, Oklahoma and Texas, using the L. E. Hurts process, which has given such satisfactory results on the west coast.

Besides the new plant it has another one of the same capacity on the Galvez Oil Corporation's lease east of the city, which will be in operation the earlier part of May. The company has another plant just north of the town limits of 3000 gallons capacity. It has been in operation since December 12, a good part of the output from which is being consumed in Breckenridge for local needs.

Since entering the field the National Products Co. has been selling all of its products through its own marketing system, being able to dispose of all the gasoline it can make.

Trade Commission Reports on Pacific Coast Oil Industry.

Transmitting its report on the Pacific Coast Petroleum Industry in response to a Senate resolution, the Federal Trade Commission gives some interesting information on the oil industry of the country at large.

It is stated that all branches of the petroleum industry on the Pacific Coast, crude petroleum production, pipe-line transportation and refining and marketing, are dominated by a few large interests which control most of the proven lands, and operate nearly all of the pipe-line and refining equipment.

The profits of the crude petroleum industry in 1914 and 1915 were comparatively low, but were unusually large in 1918 and 1919. This increase resulted from a great advance in crude petroleum prices. While the average rates of earnings were large in later years, the fact that there was a scarcity of crude, resulting from a steady growth in demand, appears to afford an adequate explanation of the increase in prices and earnings.

In conclusion the Commission states that while the petroleum shortage of 1919 and the first part of 1920 seems to have been temporarily met, both on the Pacific Coast and in the United States as a whole, the problem of an adequate petroleum supply for the future does not appear to be fully solved, and the Commission reiterates certain recommendations which it made in a report to the House of Representatives on June 1, 1920, namely (a) that the active support of the Government be given to those engaged in the oil industry to develop production in foreign countries; (b) that methods of drilling for petroleum and the utilization of petroleum products and their substitutes should be a subject of special study in technological and economic aspects with a view to conserving supply; (c) that the great importance of information regarding changes in industrial and commercial conditions in the oil trade suggests the need of making provision for having such information currently collected and reported for the use of Congress, the public and the industry.

Drilling Many Wells in Tampico Region.

Tampico, Mexico, April 25—[Special.]—More than 150 wells are now in process of being drilled in the proved oil fields of the Tampico region. Several of the larger companies each have as many as twenty wells under way. Besides the record-breaking activity in drilling wells in the different proved areas an unusual amount of exploration is going on in wildcat territory, especially in the coastal region, all the way from Vera Cruz to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The International Petroleum Company has brought in a 50,000-barrel well in the Amatian field at a depth of 2,225 feet. This new production will be handled through the pipe line of the company.

New American Ship Line to Orient.

Seattle, Wash., April 18—[Special.]—When the U. S. Shipping Board steamer Wenatchee sailed out of Puget Sound on April 9, bound for the Orient, a new era opened up to American commerce across the Pacific, for the Wenatchee is the first of five large, fast, new passenger and freight liners allocated by the Shipping Board to the Admiral Line for the establishment of an all-American line between Seattle and other Puget Sound ports and Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, with secondary service to Vladivostok, Darien and Tsing-tao. For years the commerce across the North Pacific has been all but monopolized by foreign steamship lines, Japanese and British predominating. The Wenatchee is the first American passenger liner to sail across the North Pacific for several years.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

How High Interest Rates Prevent Building Operations.

HAWLEY W. MORTON, Architect, Boston, Mass.

It is interesting to read your little blue slip, entitled "If You Have Money."

This doing things, as you suggest, is wonderful, and what all should do, but you miss the keynote of the whole situation, in my opinion. Go out to your bank and request a loan on a mortgage on some proposition you wish to put up, be it a home or manufacturing plant, and what is your answer? The same as mine and thousands of others: "Just at present time the amount of trust company's available money for construction work on such loans is very low." Low, when this particular trust company referred to above has built during the past year and a half three new buildings of its own and has absolute dominion over the territory it is located in; that is, no other bank is there but what is under its control. These people welcome your opening accounts, take all you will give them, and allow you a small interest on deposits over a certain amount, but when you want them to co-operate they say funds are very low, and if you want them it will cost 7 or 8 per cent to get it.

No; I say that no man can, as a rule, start an enterprise with all of his own money, for if he does he cannot sell it because there is no mortgage, and he wants his own money to work with and not placed on mortgage, which ordinarily banks have been taking.

The banks are public institutions, dependent wholly on the public for co-operation and support, and they should be willing to co-operate with their depositors when they need assistance, the same as the depositors should co-operate with them and deposit and get others to deposit with them.

No, I say it is not the fault of the individual today who is more than glad to start out; it is the bank, pure and simple. Try it out and see if I am right or wrong.

No sane man will borrow at 7 or 8 per cent to build a home with today. I won't, and I am going to build at once. The country needs homes and houses at the right prices, and they are hammering at the right thing, labor first, then supply men second, and now try the banks. Some one stopped them some time back, and the average man can't find out who. It must have been high up, or they never would have all stopped so quickly as they did.

As long as the banks refuse to co-operate at a reasonable rate, just so long will things stand still and hold off.

Sorry to have taken so much of your time, but I am vitally interested in this very large question, as well as you and everyone else.

Mr. Gompers Not The Man To Rule America.

John Sevier Aldehoff, Dallas, Texas.

Samuel Gompers capers around just as bolsterously as any other candidate before the fatal day of re-election.

In addition to shooting a questionnaire at Secretary Hughes to emphasize to his labor constituency the fact of his running for re-election and the flesh pots of labor societies, he now hops onto Mr. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation.

In the telegraphic dispatches from Toronto he is quoted as saying:

"If an earnest and honest attempt is to be made to solve the great industrial problem it cannot be done with capital on the one side and the open shop on the other."

It certainly cannot be done with Samuel Gompers and other radicals on one side and the closed shop on the other. Samuel Gompers and his lieutenants are more responsible for the industrial problem and distress in

the United States today than all other factors. For such a man to talk about human hopes and aspirations is beside the question. Rich and coveting more of labor's toil his idea of humanity is laughable. He would gladly drown every laboring man in the United States, not a member of union labor. He is more concerned in keeping the leadership of the American Federation of Labor and the emoluments of that office than in seeing peace and happiness prevail in the ranks of labor in the United States.

Sammie says he would not remain president or even a member of the Federation of Labor one moment longer than it would take him to tear up his union card if the Federation were not a sane and rational organization.

The great body of labor is sane and rational, respecting the Government and law and order, but its leaders are not. They would go to any limit to carry their point and maintain strikes and disorders in violation of law and human rights if by so doing they would perpetuate their hold on the great masses of labor. One easily recalls Gompers' part in trying to extricate the notorious McNamara brothers at Los Angeles.

Gompers needs to be reminded that this is America, that here American ideals will prevail. He will be forced by the rapid changes going on in public sentiment to understand that the open shop is based upon one of the great principles of the Declaration of Independence; that neither he nor any of his followers can ever abridge that great principle. He should realize too that a new President was elected last November and that Mr. Samuel Gompers with all his authority in administration ceased when the Democratic President went out of office.

The light will come to him before long that in the new Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis, a greater than Gompers has arisen and labor will perceive from the counsel of Mr. Davis its best interests will be attained in selecting a general who will prove a friend and not a leech.

Drastic Deflation Means Drastic Destruction.

J. A. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.

I notice that you are having a good deal to say about the Federal Reserve Board and their policy of "deflation".

Keep this up, and let the public realize that when the Board and the Banks are **deflating** prices, they are **inflating** the dollars in which they deal, giving their commodity three or four values while pulling down everything else.

The banks are keeping business depressed by their policy of advising depositors to "keep your money in the bank during these unsettled times", instead of encouraging investment and assistance to industrial undertakings of worth. I know of six or seven idle plants in this very city which would be busy today; but for the banks scaring off prospective investors. Furthermore, the banks' policy of squeezing borrowers in times like these has the effect of driving men to the loan-sharks and ten-per-cent-per-month institutions, which are usually halfway houses to bankruptcy. If your paper can break up or even relieve conditions like these your time is well spent.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Steel Trade Tide Begins to Turn.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 2.—[Special.]—The Steel Corporation's earnings in the March quarter, just reported at \$32,286,722, compare with \$43,390,634 for the December quarter and \$176,686,898 for the calendar year 1920. The position of the Steel Corporation has been quite different from that of the independent steel producers, since the corporation's production and shipments fell off about four months later than was the case with the independents, the difference being due to the fact that the Steel Corporation did not advance its prices in 1920 while the independents made large advances. When demand slackened and independent prices weakened the shipments of the independents promptly decreased, while the Steel Corporation's customers continued to take material. Indeed, the Steel Corporation's shipments were probably heavier in December than in September. Later, when the independents after having receded to the Steel Corporation prices began to cut those prices the Steel Corporation's shipments fell off. The Corporation shipped steel in January at about 90 per cent of capacity, but at only about 51 per cent in March, while shipments are now running at only about 40 per cent.

The Steel Corporation's profits in the March quarter were probably materially greater than the net earnings reported, just as was the case in 1920, the corporation having made special deductions of about \$46,000,000 in the profit and loss account before arriving at the general earnings reported. These deductions were for two general purposes. First, to continue writing off the extra cost, due to war conditions, of various facilities installed during the war. Second, to reduce inventory valuations to the unit values prevailing at the end of 1915. A comparison of the various figures indicates that some special deductions were made also for the March quarter just ended, but precise information as to this is not given in quarterly reports, the information being given for an entire year in the annual reports as issued. Even with this interpretation of the gross profits in the March quarter the earnings statement for the second quarter is certain to be relatively poor.

The equalized and stabilized prices for semifinished and finished steel products are being rigidly maintained, even to the extent that there are no rumors of price cutting, or claims on the part of buyers that they could secure concessions. The average buyer may not be convinced that the independents will not again cut prices, but it is improbable that they will begin doing so in the near future, say in the next few weeks.

There is extremely little "new buying" in the market, the condition being precisely what those familiar with the steel trade had reason to expect. The country was not ready to engage in a steel buying movement. As to wages, again, the common view is that the cost of living has not come down much and that when men are given only intermittent employment their earnings are much reduced without rates per hour being reduced from those now being paid. The divergence between Steel Corporation and independent wages continues, the Steel Corporation maintaining the old rates, according to the advance of February 1, 1920, while the independents generally have their rates down about 20 per cent, all figured on the hourly or daily basis.

While new buying is light, the independents have a fair volume of business on books for the next few weeks, obtained chiefly as they were withdrawing their recent low prices in favor of the somewhat higher prices now ruling. As to the Steel Corporation, it is receiving heavier specifications against old contracts, from its reg-

ular customers, specifications having been stimulated by the Corporation's price reductions.

Pipe easily heads the list of finished steel products for activity. Both with the Steel Corporation and the independents the pipe mills are operating better than other mills, showing a general average in excess of 50 per cent. The demand is chiefly for oil country goods, the smaller sizes of standard steel pipe being in light request. Next in order come the wire and sheet departments, which are about on a par. Structural and rail mills are operating at the lowest rates of any.

Tin plate occupies an unprecedented situation for this time of year. Tin plate is seasonal in character and it is practically unprecedented for the tin plate mills not to be running full, at least from March 1 or April 1 to the end of August, yet the condition today is that tin plate production is only about 30 per cent of capacity. As to the price of tin plate, it is true that between 1902 and 1916 tin plate did not go as high as \$4.00 a box, while it did not go as low as \$3.00, and on the bare comparison \$6.25 may look like a moderately high price, but the general public can judge for itself whether the price of tin plate has much to do with the price it has to pay for canned goods by noting that to make 1,000 No. 2 (nominally two-pound) tin cans requires about 2½ base boxes of tin plate. A dollar a box on tin plate is therefore a quarter cent on a tin can, and the difference between tin plate at \$3.25 and tin plate at \$6.25 is three-quarters of a cent on a two-pound can of goods.

It is the practically unanimous opinion in steel trade circles that as to business generally there is a gradual, though perhaps rather slight, improvement. The important thing is that the turn has been rounded. Repair and recovery may be a slow process, but the operation has commenced. The bad news is all out. All the prospective developments are expected to lead business in the right direction. At the same time no sudden and widespread improvement is expected; the common prediction is that with perhaps slight improvement from time to time there will be much more active business right after the dull summer months.

Signs of Optimism in Birmingham Market.

Birmingham, Ala., May 2.—[Special.]—One furnace company in the Birmingham district, with a single furnace in operation, is selling and delivering its make right along. The other two furnace companies, independents, which have furnaces going, are not doing as well. The Steel Corporation has five furnaces on basic iron, one or ferromanganese and one on foundry iron, the basic and ferromanganese being consumed in its steel mills while the foundry iron to a certain extent is being piled up.

Quotations for pig iron in this section are weak, sales being made at \$23 per ton, No. 2 foundry, with the \$25 per ton base being held to. Inquiries have been received here as to whether the manufacturers were willing to consider a lower price than \$23, but there is no admission that orders have been accepted.

A little more optimism is visible as the new month starts off with inquiries in hand which indicate there is need for pig iron. One or two inquiries received here recently call for 500 to 1,000 tons with delivery stipulated within 30 to 60 days. Car-lot selling continues brisk.

The Alabama Company is selling its make right along, one furnace only being in operation. J. W. Porter, vice-president and general sales manager, is now on a trip to the Middle West and the East, looking over the market.

Foundries and machine shops in the Birmingham district have no report of improved conditions to make at

this time. Cast iron pipe makers reiterate that there is a gradual improvement in their market and that there will be a steady shipment of the product for some time to come. However, the improvement has not advanced far enough to be considered altogether satisfactory.

The reduction of prices on steel by the United States Steel Corporation has not brought about any visible increase in business yet. The Corporation is getting in some little business in this section, still shipping steel rail on the South Manchurian order, and other steel products which are being exported via Mobile and ships of the Isthmian line, a subsidiary of the Corporation. The pressed steel car plant of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding & Car Company is nearing completion, and within two weeks should be in condition for active operation. Additions to the steel consuming industry by the Steel Corporation in this territory are being made right along, and a broadening market is being taken advantage of.

Much surprise was caused by the election of James Bowron as chairman of the executive board at a meeting of the board of directors of the Gulf States Steel Company, with Charles A. Moffett as president to succeed him, the latter retaining the position of general manager. Mr. Bowron is advancing into years, though yet a most active man. Mr. Bowron was elected president when the Gulf States Steel Company was organized on November 1, 1913, taking over the properties of the Southern Iron & Steel Company, bankrupt. During his management, the company prospered and was enlarged. The physical and financial conditions of the company are good. Mr. Moffett went with the Southern Iron & Steel Company in 1909 and remained with the Gulf States Steel. As vice-president and general manager he gave much attention to the upbuilding of the works of the company. Mr. Bowron will give attention to the company, though relieved of much of the routine. The Gulf States Steel Company has ore properties a few miles from Birmingham as well as big coal mines, with by-product coking plant, blast furnace, steel mills with wire and nail mills included at Alabama City, 50 miles north of Birmingham. The properties are in good condition. The Shannon ore mines, the first of the deep ore mining projects of this section, belong to this company. The blast furnace, open hearth mills in the steel plant and other departments are resuming operations to care for a little business that is coming in.

The coal trade continues very dull. But few of the collieries in this State are working on full time, a number are closed down completely and a few are running from three to four days the week.

Charcoal iron is finding but small demand, despite the fact that there has been a material reduction in the price.

Quotations for pig iron and old material in the Birmingham district are as follows:

PIG IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$23.00 to \$25.00; No. 1, foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$24.25 to \$26.25; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$25.50 to \$27.50; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$26.75 to \$28.75; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$28.00 to \$30.00; charcoal iron, \$35, f. o. b. furnace.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles	\$15.00 to \$16.00
Old iron axles	23.00 to 24.00
Old steel rails	13.00 to 14.00
Heavy melting steel	12.00 to 13.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought	12.50 to 13.00
No. 1 cast	14.00 to 15.00
Stove plate	13.00 to 14.00
Old car wheels	15.00 to 17.00
Old tramcar wheels	14.50 to 16.00
Machine shop turnings	6.00 to 7.00
Cast iron borings	6.00 to 7.00

Cotton Shipped Down Warrior River—First in Fifty Years.

Birmingham, Ala., May 2.—(Special).—The shipment of 150 bales of low grade cotton from Harris, near Athens, Ala., via Birmingham, thence down the Warrior River to Mobile, where the Warrant-Warehouse Company will compress it and then ship the staple to Central Europe, to Austria and other countries, for mills to manufacture cloth, may mean a steady business under the provisions arranged. The financing of this movement is being done by the Federal International Banking Company, which guarantees the freight charges, approximately \$15 per bale, and also payment ultimately to the owners of the cotton above present market prices in this country. A movement under the same provisions from Atlanta, via Birmingham and down the Warrior River, is being arranged and will be started within the next two weeks.

The shipment of 150 bales the past week was the first to be made on the Warrior River in 50 years, and the service by the government on this stream promises to provide steady transportation for much cotton. The movement the past week also was the first of North Alabama cotton to be handled under the new financing concern. The object of this business is to supplement a lack of cotton in Central Europe and also to secure better prices for the raw material. The credit system is to be worked out by the financing company by the sale of the cloth produced. But little space was required on the barge which carried the cotton down the Warrior, in fact, the staple was loaded on top of a lot of steel rail which was started from the port of Cordova. The Warrant-Warehouse Company, a Birmingham-Mobile concern, is participating in the new undertaking, and prospects are that considerable cotton ultimately will be handled in this manner.

Bids on the construction of the coal, oil and ore storage plant at Mobile, to handle products down and up the Warrior River, have been sent to Washington and contract will be let so that the construction can be rushed to completion early next year. The two remaining self-propelled barges being built at St. Louis will be delivered to the Warrior service within the next three months, when all the equipment ordered and purchased for the service will be in use.

Notes on Good Roads Construction.

Two sections of State highway will be constructed in Missouri at a cost of \$65,318 and \$138,300, respectively. The former will be built in Pettis county, a bituminous macadam pavement 16 feet wide to be laid for a distance of 4.76 miles. Bids will be received until May 7. The other highway will be built in Howell county, the length being 25.86 miles, and bids are invited until May 14. This contract will include the erection of a number of bridges, these structures to cost \$28,573 additional. S. M. Riddle of Sedalia, Mo., is the division engineer for Pettis county and H. P. Moberly of Springfield, Mo., for Howell county.

Street Paving Progressing at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., April 21.—[Special].—Seventy per cent of the 1920 paving program of New Orleans is completed, and work is proceeding on the balance as fast as possible. This program called for paving 10 miles of streets, at a cost to property owners of \$1,634,033, and to the city of \$173,637. Practically all is in the business district.

Particularly, a heavy traffic street paralleling the river is needed. The trucks of cotton and other heavy loads now use St. Charles avenue, the handsomest residential street in the city.

The city engineering department is working on a huge paving plan for the coming year. Material is considerably cheaper, and labor is available.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Lumber Sales Retain High Level.

New Orleans, La., April 29—[Special.]—Reports from 130 lumber mills of the Southern Pine Association indicate receipt of orders for the week ended Friday, April 22, of 3,379 cars containing 72,378,180 feet. Orders received for the preceding week by 133 mills amounted to 3,550 cars containing 76,041,000 feet. The average order per mill for the week just closed was 556,755 compared with an average order during the preceding week of 571,737 feet. Shipments for the week averaged 514,904 feet per mill, compared with an average of 465,603 feet for the week ended April 15.

Shipments amounted to 66,937,500 feet, while production was 57,372,719 feet. Shipments were 16.67 per cent above production, and orders were 26.15 per cent above production. Orders were 8.13 per cent above shipments for the week. The actual production was 34.93 per cent below normal, and shipments were 24.08 per cent below normal production. Orders were 17.91 per cent below normal production. The increase in "orders on hand" during the week amounted to 2.49 per cent.

The report for the week is as follows:

	Cars	Feet
Orders on hand beginning of week.....	10,221	218,933,820
Orders received during the week.....	3,379	72,378,180
Total	13,600	291,312,000
Shipments during the week	3,125	66,937,500
Orders on hand end of week.....	10,475	224,374,500

Home Building on Increase in Houston.

Houston, Tex., April 26—[Special.]—During the past week 33 cottages, containing from three to five rooms each, 13 houses and two apartments were started here, the building permits issued having a total value of \$126,185, making a total for the month thus far of \$646,934. The most costly building started during the week was a brick office and residence, costing \$20,000. The apartment houses will cost \$15,000 and \$18,000 each.

Out toward Harrisburg, in the Eastwood addition, Brady Place and Fullerton Place, houses are going up in large numbers. In the West End many bungalows are being erected, while in Montrose houses of the more expensive types are under construction.

Speaking about the activity one local builder said recently: "All of Europe and many parts of America are crying of hard times that have seized the country, but in Houston business and building is booming. The building that is going on is on all sides of us. All kinds of houses are being built. The way to tell if a place is prosperous is to notice the amount of building that is done."

Texas Hardware Men Meet and Elect.

Galveston, Texas, April 28—[Special.]—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Texas Hardware Jobbers' Association recently closed here, following the election of officers. D. D. Peden, of Houston, was elected president; A. D. Hodgson, of Fort Worth, vice-president, and W. T. Herrick, of Waco, second vice-president. The executive committee was empowered to select a secretary and treasurer, and also to select the city for the next convention.

New Hydrated Lime Plant for Frederick.

Rickard K. Meade & Co., 11 to 13 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, have been retained as engineers by the O. J. Keller Lime Co., Frederick, Md., to design and superintend the construction of a modern hydrated lime plant, the construction of which is already under way. The new plant will be of steel and concrete construction, and equipped with the most modern and approved system for the manufacture of hydrated lime. All of the machinery will be driven by individual motors. In addition to the lime plant there will also be constructed a large storage shed for bagged goods.

Galveston Building and Loan Company Opens.

Galveston, Texas, April 29—[Special.]—The Guaranty Building & Loan Co., with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000 has opened its offices here in the Security Building. The directors of the company are: Maco Stewart, president; B. W. Key, vice-president; J. H. Langben, vice-president; W. C. Skinner, secretary; Jules Damiani, attorney; H. A. Eiband, W. G. Tabb, George B. Ketchum, Robert I. Cohen, Maco Stewart, Jr., Robert Palliser and C. J. Michaelis. Investments will be secured by first mortgages on improved real estate. Prospective home purchasers will be loaned money.

Selma Creamery Begins Shipment of Condensed Milk.

Selma, Ala., April 26—[Special.]—The Selma Creamery has begun the production of condensed milk, the first carload going to a New Orleans concern. This was an important event for Selma and the immediate section, opening up as it does a wide opportunity for a greater output of the nearby dairies. Members of the Chamber of Commerce and officials of the company were on hand when the first carload left. In addition to the big demand for this product within the State itself the nearness to the ports of New Orleans and Mobile open up a wide field for shipment abroad and especially to the West Indies, Central and South American countries. Other creameries in the State are expected to follow the example of the local concern and thus foster the growth of the dairy and cattle breeding industry of Alabama.

Tin Plate Mills Resuming Operation.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 26—[Special.]—It has been announced that the Wheeling Steel Corporation's tin plate mill in Beech Bottom will shortly be running at full capacity. Eight mills employing upwards of 500 men will be started. At Yorkville twelve other mills are to be started, giving employment to 600 men, thus making a total of twenty-four mills in operation. How long the mills will be operated at their present rate will depend entirely of course upon orders received.

Large Paving Contract Awarded.

At a meeting held April 19, the Commissioners of the city of Duncan, Okla., awarded a contract amounting to \$716,235 to the Western Paving Co., of Oklahoma City, for 110,000 square yards of asphaltic concrete street paving. The consulting engineers are Benham & Mullergren, of Kansas City, Mo.

RAILROADS

Gain in Loaded Cars Continues—Total for Week Ending April 16 Shows Increase of 10,000 Over Previous Days.

Washington, May 2.—The Car Service Division of the American Railway Association authorizes the following:

For the second consecutive week, an increase in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight was shown during the week which ended on April 16, according to reports just received from the railroads of the country by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association.

The total for the week was 703,896 cars, an increase of 10,000 over the previous week and a gain of 37,250 cars within two weeks. It was also an increase of 102,201 cars over the corresponding week in 1920, when traffic was tied up by the switchmen's strike, but 2,100 cars below the total for the corresponding week in 1919.

The increase was principally due to coal, 135,658 cars being loaded with that commodity during the week, or 7,614 cars more than during the previous week, but 228 cars below the total for the corresponding week last year. Cars loaded with merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which includes manufactured products, totaled 451,126, or an increase of 1,633 over the previous week. Increases were also reported in the loading of live stock, forest products and ore compared with the preceding week, although slight decreases were shown in the number of cars loaded with grain and grain products and coke.

Compared with the corresponding week in 1920, an increase of 100,800 cars due to the switchmen's strike last April was shown in the loading of merchandise and miscellaneous freight while increases were also reported in the loading of grain and grain products and livestock. Decreases, however, were shown in the loading of other classes of freight.

Tabulations show that compared with the previous week, there were increases in the number of cars loaded in all districts except the Southern, while in all cases increases were shown, compared with the corresponding week in 1920, with the exception of the Pocahontas and Northwestern districts.

Electric Railway System in Oil Fields.

Eastland, Texas, April 30—[Special].—An extensive system of interurban electric railways is to be built in this part of the State by the Old Fields Electric Railway Company now being organized by W. Y. Fleming and associates. According to Mr. Fleming, a number of Eastern men are interested. It is stated that there will be several trunk lines to reach all the principal cities and towns of Central West Texas. Preliminary surveys have been made between Fort Worth and Cisco, through Graham, Breckenridge and other towns. Another line is to run from Wichita Falls to Abilene, through Stephenville and Brownwood. A branch will run from Caddo to Ranger, thence through Eastland to Cisco. From Ranger another branch will be built to Desdemona. From Cisco, lines will go via Hilburn, Rising Star, and May to Brownwood. Another line from Cisco will run through Putnam and Baird to Abilene. From Caddo a main line will be run to Breckenridge and will branch off to Eliasville, through Ivan from Eliasville to Graham and from Graham to Loving, Archer City to Wichita Falls. The principal offices of the company will be at Eastland and it is planned to build a large electric power plant near here.

Norfolk Southern Lets Important Contracts.

The Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. has undertaken grade and line revision which will enable its locomotives to handle 100 per cent greater loads. The first contract for this improvement was let April 14 to Vaughan Incorporated, of Shawsville, Va., and includes nine miles of line between the 239th milepost, which is four miles east of Raleigh, N. C., and the 248th milepost, five miles west of that city. Within these limits there is about 7½ miles of new construction. Existing grades are as high as 3 per cent and curvature up to 9 degrees. This work will make a 1 per cent line and increase loads as mentioned. In this district there will be about 200,000 cubic yards of material to be handled, mostly common excavation. In addition to this, 600 feet of trestles will have to be constructed and a number of waterways (from 18 inches to 48 inches in diameter) will have to be built.

The second contract is let to the Stewart-Jones Company, of Rock Hill, S. C., for grade and line revision between the 320th milepost, which is at Spies, N. C., and the 330th milepost, between Star and Troy, N. C. This revision embraces approximately two miles of new work and 100,000 cubic yards of material will have to be moved, about 50 per cent of which is rock and the rest common excavation. A 1 per cent line will also be established here.

All this improvement was planned by and will be executed under the supervision of F. L. Nicholson, chief engineer of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

Illinois Central's Year.

The income statement of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. for the year 1920, tentatively announced, according to a report from Chicago, shows a surplus of \$13,434,841, after making deductions and appropriations, as compared with \$11,880,619 for 1919. Operating revenues totaled \$121,804,579; operating expenses \$121,874,327, leaving a deficit of \$69,748. The Government guaranty claim is \$19,499,886; rental from Railroad Administration \$3,399,634; railway operating income \$22,829,773; operating expenses, corporate, not assumed by Railroad Administration \$117,657; Federal war income and other taxes \$7,172,261; uncollectible railway revenues \$23,319; operating income over corporate expenses, taxes, etc., \$15,516,533; equipment rents net \$3,196,849; joint facility rents debit \$191,297; net income from railroad properties \$18,522,085; miscellaneous income \$7,219,882; gross income \$25,741,967; interest on funded debt, etc., \$12,170,844; net income \$13,571,122; total appropriations of sinking fund, etc., \$136,280; surplus \$13,434,841.

Inspecting the "Orient" in Mexico.

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 25—[Special].—An inspection of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway in Mexico is being made by its officials. After seeing the road between Chihuahua and the Conchos River, the party departed for the Pacific coast, where they are inspecting the division from the port of Topolobampo to Fuerte, 91 miles. Their purpose is to determine the physical condition of the property and to arrange for construction of extensions. The party includes: A. De Bernardi, general manager, Wichita, Kans.; Clifford Histed, vice-president and general solicitor, Kansas City; Chas. H. Jones, banker, New York; J. M. Schultz, superintendent of motive power, Wichita, and William Sanford Poole and Frederick Hurdle, of London, representing English bondholders and stockholders.

\$300,000 Refunding Bonds Proposed.

The Central Railroad of South Carolina proposes to issue \$300,000 of refunding bonds to retire its issue of \$300,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds which mature on July 1 and a meeting of stockholders will be held May 26 at Charleston to decide as to the issue and the rate of interest which the bonds shall bear. This line is one of the leased properties in the Atlantic Coast Line System. It is 40 miles long, from Lane's to Sumter, S. C., and its officers and directors are Charleston men, Nat Israel being president and F. C. Lotz, secretary.

Officers Elected.

Edward S. Jouett, of Louisville, Ky., has been elected vice-president and general counsel of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. to succeed Henry L. Stone, of the same city, who has retired after many years of service. Mr. Jouett has heretofore been assistant general counsel.

Joseph H. Young, president of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Co., has been elected president of the new Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Co. Some years ago he was an officer of the old Denever & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

Plan Shrimp Packing Plant.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 27—[Special.]—The shrimp industry here is steadily growing and quite an addition to the packing facilities will be a new plant to be erected by Sasa Fodale, on the west banks of the San Sebastian river in New Argentine. Plans call for a building 135 by 45 feet. It is planned to put in operation a fleet of about 50 boats and employ from 100 to 200 men. There will be also three cold storage compartments of 20 tons capacity each, and a loft above these with a storage capacity of 3,000 barrels.

Arkansas Leads in Organized Drainage Districts.

Memphis, Tenn., April 16—[Special.]—Arkansas leads other Southern States in the area of land now in organized drainage district, according to preliminary figures announced by the Director of the Census. The State has 4,405,500 acres, or 13.1 per cent, of her entire area, in such districts, the report shows. Mississippi ranks next, with approximately 2,000,000 of her 4,000,000 acres of alluvial land in organized districts.

Of a total of more than four million acres, 1,868,581 acres of the Arkansas land being developed is now improved and in cultivation. The rest largely is in timber. It is estimated that \$15,000,000 has already been spent in the reclamation work that Arkansas is carrying on.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

We Did Not Praise Lansing, But Only Emphasized Importance of His Revelations.

W. L. DUREN, Rayne Memorial M. E. Church South, New Orleans, La.—Enclosed herewith find my check to cover subscription as per notice attached. Thank you for the courtesy of rate.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has many helpful and informing articles, and its discussions cover a surprising range of subjects. I do not mean that I agree with all the articles which I have found helpful; I do not agree with all of them. I certainly do not share your appraisal of Mr. Lansing. His "atonement" for past delinquencies at so much per volume does not strike a sympathetic chord in my soul. As I see it, his article on "The Big Four" in recent issues of the Saturday Evening Post are cowardly. He sets out to

interpret these four men from inside information apparently, and concludes by stating possible explanations without any open and frank avowal of his own opinion. It reminds me of the story of "Lord Timothy Dexter's 'Autobiography,'" in which the punctuation marks, of all sorts, are printed at the end of the book—the reader being invited to scatter them through the text in whatsoever manner may please him best."

Gives Facts in Forceful Manner.

G. B. KORNEGAY, Opelika, Ala.—Enclose please find check for \$6.50 peach orchard development, and in addition to the 100,000 trees to cover for subscription to your good magazine. I certainly admire the style of your magazine. You give the facts of the case, presented in a forceful manner. I hope to be numbered as one of your subscribers for years to come.

How to Floor an Adversary.

C. A. BURTON, Manager Kewanee Boiler Co., Kansas City, Mo.—It gives me great pleasure to enclose check for renewal of subscription to your paper. I would not want to be without the magazine. Myself and associates are in the habit of using the shears quite freely in extracting from your magazine a good many pertinent and pungent items which we use to advantage in discussions relating to the important economic topics of the day.

A Strong Arm of Righteousness.

CARLTON D. HARRIS, Editor The Baltimore Southern Methodist, Baltimore, Md.—I greatly appreciate your courtesy in sending me the copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in which you so generously give Bishop Candler and myself credit for doing what every loyal American should not hesitate to do. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is a great, strong arm of righteousness, and apart from the work it does in the industrial world, it is doing a tremendous service for morality and civilization. I wish for it a thousand years of life.

For Law and Order and Americanism.

R. P. MAPON, The Executive Board of the Louisiana Baptist Convention, New Orleans, La.—Am enclosing check for the renewal of my subscription for another year; I do not want to miss a single copy.

I like you for your outspoken Americanism; your uncompromising stand for law and order and for everything that means a better, moral condition in all parts of our country. I rejoice that in you everything that makes for a bigger, better, more Godly nation finds a champion and that in you Sinn Feinism, Gompersism, sovietism, with all kindred enemies of law and order find an uncompromising foe.

I read everything in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD every week, and on it I feed my mind and soul. May God give you long life and strength and wisdom to keep up the fight until our Government and nation shall be what they ought to be.

Forceful, Fearless and Constant.

J. S. WANNAMAKER, President American Cotton Association, St. Matthews, S. C.—I beg to hand you herewith my check for \$6.50 to cover a renewal of my subscription to your highly valued journal for the ensuing year.

I wish to take this opportunity to commend in the highest terms the true and powerful spirit of Americanism which so forcefully finds expression in the splendid editorials of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Its editor is a fearless exponent of American rights and the true doctrine of democracy.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD's constant and forceful advocacy of the cotton industry, diversification of agriculture and the protection of the interests of the cotton growers, while fearlessly antagonizing obstructive forces in the highest governmental channels when necessary, deserves the fullest commendation of the whole people of this country. I read each issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD with intense interest.

Widely Read in Far Away Argentine.

M. T. Meadows, Manager, The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in the Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires.—We are indeed pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 25th, inquiring of us as to our desire to continue receiving the Manufacturers Record. Since the receipt of this magazine we have given it a permanent place on the reading table of the Chamber, and we find that it is consulted daily by many of our members and friends. We will greatly appreciate your continuing our address. The Manufacturers Record is especially helpful to our Publicity Committee, which is in constant contact with the local Spanish press, and make use of material from time to time for translating the same into Spanish and giving it publicity in the larger local dailies.

GOOD ROADS AND STREETS

To Expend \$1,100,00 for Alabama State Highway Construction.

Plans for the construction of 57 miles of roads, comprising a portion of the Birmingham and Montgomery highway extending through Shelby and Chilton Counties, Alabama, have been prepared by the State Highway Department and submitted to the federal district engineer. The work is divided into two projects and is estimated to cost \$1,100,000. Fifty per cent federal aid is asked.

The highway in Shelby County will extend from the Jefferson County line through Shelby County to the Chilton County line, a distance of 23.09 miles. The type of construction will be chert base with slag asphalt macadam surface and the cost is estimated at \$529,484.67.

The Chilton County project will begin at the end of the highway in Shelby County and extend to the Autauga County line, 34.31 miles. The cost is estimated at \$580,460, the type of construction proposed being a native gravel base with gravel asphalt macadam surface.

Work is progressing on a section of the road in Jefferson County to a point 6 miles from Birmingham and the State Highway Department hopes that a paved highway will eventually be secured for the entire distance between Birmingham and Montgomery.

Heavy Increase in Southern Highway Construction. New Roads Are Better Built—Bridges of Steel and Concrete.

There is more good roads construction under way today in the South than ever before says R. B. Parrish, pathfinder for the travel and transport bureau of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., who has just completed his seventh annual winter tour of the highways in Southern States.

"Due to the vast extent of road building," states Mr. Parrish, "I found it difficult to get over the roads in the South while doing my work. However, the largest percentage of road building is in the nature of the new right-of-ways and new road beds.

"The new roads are being more efficiently surveyed, with better drainage, lesser grades, better bridges and safer curves. Most all of the new bridges are being constructed of steel and concrete. The Southern farmer has learned that where he was once 35 miles or 24 hours from town or market, he is now, since the new roads have been finished, a short distance of three or four hours from market. A few years there were many places throughout the South where school children waded from one to five miles through mud to reach school. Now they ride in motor trucks provided for this purpose by the communities, over a hard surfaced road and with protection to their health.

"Six years ago it was difficult to find a piece of hard surfaced road in the South as long as 25 miles, whereas at present there are any number of hard roads from 25 to 100 miles in length.

"The road drag, highly essential to sand, clay, gravel and dirt roads has long since come into its own throughout the South and can be seen in use along any main highway."

That Southern people are alert to their urgent need of better roads is attested by the tremendous sums they have voted in recent State and County bond issues. Reports sent in to the Goodrich bureau show that \$278,590,635 is now available for good roads expenditure in the South.

The amounts available in the various States are: Ala-

bama, \$30,540,000; Arizona, \$13,300,000; Arkansas, \$4,900,000; Florida, \$4,965,000; Georgia, \$15,375,000; Kentucky, \$2,830,000; Louisiana, \$12,863,000; Maryland, \$3,000,000; North Carolina, \$15,459,635; Oklahoma, \$3,971,000; South Carolina, \$14,460,000; Tennessee, \$9,155,000; Texas, \$97,772,000; Virginia, \$50,000,000. Total, \$278,596,635.

Only two of the above totals represent Statewide bond issues—Alabama and Virginia. In most of the States the money was voted by a few of their counties. The total given for the State was voted by 3 counties in Arkansas, 9 counties in Arizona, 9 counties in Florida, 10 counties in Kentucky, and 9 in Oklahoma. When the balance of the counties in these States take similar action the South's grand total for good roads is expected to be doubled.

Dodge County, Ga., Improving Highways.

A modern highway extending from the Pulaski county line through Eastman to the Telfair county line has just been completed in Dodge county, Georgia, the new road being a link in the State highway connecting Macon and Brunswick, passing through Hawkinsville, Eastman, Baxley and other points. The State Highway Department will take over the future maintenance of the road.

Connecting roads will be constructed by the nearby counties, the Pulaski county commissioners having already completed the northern link from the Houston to the Dodge county line. The authorities of Telfair county are now actively engaged in building the highway through that county and, it is stated, that Jeff Davis, Appling, Wayne and Glynn counties will continue the road to the South.

Within another year it is probable that a bridge will be built across the Ocmulgee river, between Telfair and Jeff Davis counties, below Lumber City, plans for this structure having been in contemplation for some time.

The commissioners of Dodge county also contemplate the construction of a modern highway to the Laurens county line, forming a connecting link in the East and West State Road, passing Savannah, Dublin and other cities.

Tulsa, Okla., Paving Contracts to Cost \$500,000.

Two contracts amounting to approximately \$500,000 have been awarded by the Mayor and City Commissioners of Tulsa, Okla., for street paving, the bulk of the work to affect Overlook Park Addition where slightly over \$300,000 is to be expended. With the exception of a few blocks, practically every street in this section will be improved with vibrolithic concrete. The entire contract was received by Tibbetts & Pleasants of Tulsa.

The other contract was awarded to the Standard Paving Co. of Tulsa and is for the paving of West First street from Main street to Denver avenue with asphalt. The same specifications will apply as were adopted for paving East First street, which was also resurfaced by the Standard Company.

Votes \$2,000,000 Bond Issue for Roads.

A \$2,000,000 bond issue has been authorized by Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, for the improvement of roads throughout the county. Women voters played an important part in the election. Their votes in the city of Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburg, numbered about 2,000, and are recognized as having been the deciding factor.

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EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its CONSTRUCTION Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ala., Oneonta.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo., plans the construction of 3 steel bridges; masonry abutments; \$23,466.

Ark., Wilmot.—Wilmot Road Dist. will build 2 steel bridges, one a draw span over Bayou Bartholomew and other across bayou; draw span bridge with steel viaduct approaches is 233 ft. long, other is 100-ft. through span; bids until May 3; changed date from Apr. 4; A. L. Wooten, Secy.; Lund & Hill, Engrs., Little Rock, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

La., Alexandria.—Rapides Parish will build bridges and culverts on 1.7 mi. Alexandria-Natchitoches highway; bids until May 10; Ira W. Sylvester, Parish Engr.

Mo., Albany.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo., will build 30-ft. reinforced concrete through girder span bridge, 2 reinforced concrete abutments on Stanberry-New Hampton State road; Federalaid Project 5A; \$5065.80; bids until May 4; A. C. Singler, Div. Engr., St. Joseph, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Mo., West Plains.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo., will build bridges; Howell County, F. A. Project No. 51-B; bids until May 14; H. P. Moberly, Div. Engr., Springfield, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Miss., Jackson.—Will improve bridges and streets; vote June 6 on \$50,000 bonds. Address City Commrs.

N. C., Dobson.—Surry County let contracts for 5 concrete bridges over Fish River, including 100-ft. span. Address County Commrs.

Okla., Whitfield.—Muskogee and Haskell Counties will let contract for concrete bridge over Canadian River; \$250,000. Address County Commrs., Muskogee, Okla., and County Commrs., Stigler, Okla.

S. C., Manning.—Clarendon County will build 4 timber trestle bridges on Manning-Kingstree road; 40-ft. reinforced concrete bridge on Manning-Sumter road; bids until May 2. Address County Highway Comsn.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Orangeburg County will build concrete culverts and bridges; 30,950 lbs. reinforcing steel; bids until May 3; L. K. Sturkie, Clk. Highway Comsn. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Tenn., Piney Flats.—Washington County and Sullivan County will build steel or concrete bridge across Watauga River; bids until May 12; J. A. Anderson, Chrmn. Bridge Committee, Piney Flats, Tenn. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Tex., Jasper.—Ch. Engr., U. S. Bureau Public Roads, Washington, D. C., approved plans for constructing bridge over Angellina river; \$66,428.25; C. P. Hunter, County Engr.; Herbert Hargrove, County Judge.

Tex., San Angelo.—Tom Green county will improve Lone Wolf bridge; bids until May 2; rejected previous bids; Chas. T. Paul, County Judge. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Tex., Wharton.—Wharton County will build bridge over San Bernard River on State Highway No. 3; \$73,600; W. G. Davis, County Judge, Wharton; Nagle-Witt Rollins Engineering Co., Engr., Dallas, Tex.

Va., Houston.—Let contract to J. E. Lane & Co., Altavista, Va., for 310-ft. approach to Bannister River bridge; C. L. Scott, Engr., Lynchburg, Va.

Va., Norfolk.—Norfolk Southern Railroad Co., F. L. Nicholson, Ch. Engr., will construct 600-ft. trestles and waterways, 18 in. to 48 in. in diameter.

Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., St. Augustine.—Sasa Fodale, Fernandina, Fla., will erect 125x45 ft. packing plant on San Sebastian River; divide into 3 compartments, each containing 20-ton capacity ice box; construct 3000-bbl. capacity loft, extending over building; erect pier on river front; pack shrimp.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—John S. Taylor Co., John S. Taylor, Prest., Largo, Fla., will erect \$50,000 packing plant; install side tracks to connect plant with railroad.

Ga., Waynesboro.—Burke County Pure Breed Assn. plans erecting \$25,000 packing house; Chas. Rossignol, Augusta, Ga., interested.

Okla., Muskogee.—Puritan Packing Co., capital \$35,000, incpad. by Vin Truman, J. W. Hale.

Clayworking Plants.

Md., Baltimore.—Bricks, etc.—Colonial Brick Corp., Calvert Bldg., capital \$50,000, incptd. by Wm. F. Bell, Edw. T. Reiser and Albin Widoff.

Md., Frostburg.—Bricks.—Big Savage Fire Brick Co., D. A. Benson, V.-P. and Treas., plans erecting 2 additions, 300x150 ft. building for kiln department and other plant operations, and 200x150 ft. building for manufacturing purposes; install 12 furnaces and other equipment; total cost about \$150,000; increase daily output 50,000 fire bricks and refractory shapes.

Mo., Knob Noster.—Bricks.—Johnson County Brick Co., capital \$125,000, reorganized with W. J. Mayes, Prest.; Frank L. Mayes, Treas.; S. C. Garrett, Secy.; enlarge plant and install additional equipment; increase daily output from 30,000 to 50,000 bricks; construct 330,000-capacity kilns; increasing number to 7 kilns.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Bricks.—Okmulgee Brick Co. plans erecting plant to mfr. paving bricks; install mchy. with 545 electric H. P. R. E. Buckles, Engr.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

D. C., Washington.—Union American Fuel Coal Co., capital \$500,000, incptd. by Everett Ward, Albert Kubeldzis, both Washington; Jonathan H. Brown, Wilmington, Del.

Ky., Cargo.—Consolidated Mining Co., Henry Watkins, Prest., 8 E. Broad St., Columbus, O., has 228 acres coal land under development; daily output 200 tons; C. J. Vauriette, Const. Engr., Shawnee, O. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Pineville.—Standard Harlan Coal Co., capital \$1,000,000, incptd. with T. C. Hughes, Prest. and Gen. Mgr.

Ky., Prestonburg.—Stephens Branch Coal Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by S. C. Ferguson and Cal Clark.

Okla., Schulters.—W. & A. Mining Co., Okmulgee, Okla., will install electric mining mchy.; contemplated daily output several hundred tons.

Tex., Smithville.—Smithville Lignite Coal Co., capital \$200,000, incptd. by R. D. Kercheval, A. J. Overton, Emil Buescher.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Clearwater Coal Co. purchased 125 acres coal land; will develop. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$250,000.)

W. Va., Orgas.—Splint-Orgas Coal Co., 203 Morrison Bldg., Charleston, W. Va., organized with W. R. Moore, Secy.; A. E. Moore, Mgr.; develop 640 acres coal land; let contract for mchy.; J. L. Mandt, Const. Engr., Orgas. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$200,000.)

W. Va., Tioga.—Tioga Coal Co., J. N. Berthy, Gen. Mgr., increase capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Ark., Texarkana.—Texarkana Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co. increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Tex., Bastrop.—Rowell Oil Mills Co. increases capital from \$27,000 to \$75,000.

Drainage Systems.

Ky., Paducah.—McCracken County Court, Jas. M. Kong, Judge, will re-establish Camp Creek Drainage Dist. to reclaim approximately 1592 acres in McCracken and Grave counties.

La., Lake Charles.—Lake Charles Drainage Dist. No. 1 Commrs. (lately noted to reclaim 2200 acres land) will construct 12 mi. main ditch and 30 mi. laterals; bids until May 31. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage.)

Miss., Cleveland.—Clear Creek Drainage Dist. Commrs., Bolivar County, construct canals; 959,190 cu. yds. excavation; bids until May 17; W. W. Boone, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage.)

Miss., Sandersville.—Jones County Supvrs., U. S. Collins, Clk., contemplate establishing Sandersville Drainage Dist.

Mo., Kirksville.—Brashear-Salt River Drainage Dist.; construct 6 mi. drainage system.

Tex., Bay City.—Matagorda County Commissioners let contract to drain and clean 5 creeks; will drain 20,000 acres land.

Va., Richmond.—Virginia Land Drainage Corp. will construct tiled drainage system; reclaiming 500 acres; C. E. Seitz, Engr., Virginia Polytechnic Institute. (See Machinery Wanted—Ditch-digging Machines.)

In writing to the parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Electric Plants.

Ga., Cordele.—Voted \$40,000 bonds to erect and equip light and power plant; J. Gordon Jones, Mayor; W. G. Webb, Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ky., Paducah.—Let contract to Paducah Electric Co. to install new lighting system in downtown district; F. W. Katterjohn, Mayor.

La., New Orleans.—Consumers' Electric Light & Power Co., W. J. Aicklen, Pres., contemplates establishing plants.

Mo., Thurmont.—Voted \$5000 bonds to construct light plant auxiliary. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Clarksville.—Clarksville Light & Water Co., organized with \$20,000 capital; construct transmission line to Louisiana, Mo., install water-works.

Mo., Fulton.—Fulton State Hospital, M. O. Biggs, Supt., plans constructing powerhouse.

Mo., Maryville.—Maryville Electric Light Co., will install 600 K. W. turbine and steam condensing apparatus; total cost \$30,000; double plant capacity.

Mo., Unionville.—Voted \$84,000 bonds to construct electric light and water plant, and filtration system. Address the Mayor.

N. C., Blowing Rock.—W. L. Alexander, developer of Mayview Park, will install equipment in electric-light and power plant; develop 50 H. P. for lighting homes, etc.; install laundry equipment.

Okla., Duncan.—Will vote May 5 on \$800,000 light, water and sewer-extension bonds; install 800 K. W. electric-light plant and electric distributing and street-lighting system; Robt. Frenley, City Clk.; J. F. Ewell, City Mgr.; Benham & Mullergren, Consult. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Weleetka.—Plans constructing light plant additions; V. V. Long & Co., Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Laurens.—Will vote on \$125,000 bonds to extend light, water and sewer systems, and improve streets; Mayor Franks.

Tenn., Morristown.—Will issue \$15,000 light and water extension bonds; J. J. Thompson, Town Recorder.

W. Va., Buchannon.—Buchannon Light & Power Co., Enoch Bellis, Pres., plans erection 75x38 ft. power plant; L. Hudson, Engr., Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Lately noted.)

Fertilizer Factories.

Fla., Wauchula.—W. G. De Vane, Tribby, Fla., and J. B. Foreman, Vienna, Ga., contemplate establishing branch factory; cost about \$30,000.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

La., Baton Rouge.—Burgin Bros. Rice Mill, capital \$25,000, inceptd. with Jno. P. Burgin, Pres.; Wm. H. Burgin, Secy.-Treas.

Md., Baltimore.—Meyersdale Milling Co., 8 Light St., capital \$75,000, inceptd. by Max W. Culler, S. Johnson Poe.

Mo., Cape Girardeau.—Enterprise Mill & Elevator Co. let contract to Fred Duols to erect elevator and remodel mill building.

Okla., Mulhall.—Mulhall Co-operative Grain Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. by E. L. Mills, Ira Pryor and F. B. Wyant.

Tex., San Antonio.—Webster Co. increases capital from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Va., Harrisonburg.—Rockingham Milling Co. increases capital from \$100,000 to \$130,000.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Anniston—Mine Cars, etc.—Anniston

Electric Steel Co. contemplates installing additional equipment, etc.; acquired established plant.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Electrical Machinery.—Malsby Machinery Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd. with M. Malsby, Pres.; A. De Shong, V. P.; Barrett Miller, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Paducah.—Iron.—Paducah Iron Co., S. 3d St., will reconstruct 3 buildings. (Lately noted burned.)

Md., Frederick.—Castings.—American Foundry & Mfg. Co., John Ed. Shell, Jr., Gen. Mgr., South St., will enlarge foundry and machine shop; increased capital to \$200,000.

Miss., Gulfport.—Machinery.—Smith Foundry & Machine Works, capital \$50,000; Helena Smith and D. E. Morris.

Tenn., Nashville.—Rifles.—Steargean Repeating Arms Co., Wilmington, Del., leased portion of Old Hickory plant; will install machinery for manufacture of repeating rifles.

Va., Richmond.—Machinery.—Air-O-Mix, Inc., capital \$200,000, inceptd. with Wm. W. Crump, Pres.; R. Grayson Dashiell, Secy.; mfrs. machines for preparing foods and liquids.

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., El Dorado.—Loutre Creek Oil Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by Joe Bailey, C. L. Willis and J. S. Dashko.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Drillers' Oil Co., capital \$125,000, inceptd. by E. J. Phillips and Fred B. Blackmond.

Ky., Keaton.—Junior Oil Co., capital \$30,000, inceptd. by Jas. Garrison, Ed. Holland and C. E. Townsend.

Ky., Pikeville.—Virginia-Kentucky Oil & Gas Co., capital \$160,000, inceptd. by J. L. Morgan, J. K. Charles and W. H. Hartsock.

Okla., Chickasha.—Refining.—Motor Oil & Refining Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by R. C. Parks, Duncan, Okla.; R. N. Stroup, B. B. Wofford; both Grandfield, Okla.

Okla., Muskogee.—Fopsy Oil & Gas Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by R. T. Price, M. G. Young and E. W. Smart.

Okla., Osage.—Verland Oil & Gas Co., J. I. Hendricks, Pres., Tulsa, Okla., increased capital from \$230,000 to \$2,000,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Starr-Joel Oil Co., capital \$30,000, inceptd. by Chas. E. Starr, S. F. Skarbinski and L. F. Severson.

S. C., Charleston.—Palmetto Oil Syndicate, capital \$25,000, inceptd. with D. B. Hyer, Pres.-Treas.; C. L. Moore, Secy.

Tex., Comanche.—Palm Petroleum Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd. by E. B. Pate, E. L. Hoffman and J. L. Tippitt.

Tex., Frankel.—Texas Fidelity Oil Corp., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by H. E. Howell, D. E. Lener.

Tex., Houston.—Texas Products Co., capital \$750,000, inceptd. with R. S. Bacon, Pres., St. Paul, Minn.; John C. Kohl, Secy.-Treas., South St. Paul, Minn.

Tex., Houston.—Finley Creek Oil Co., capital \$75,000, inceptd. by Burke Baker, A. C. Ford and F. B. Kiley.

Tex., Mexia.—Wright Oil & Gas Syndicate, organized with \$100,000 capital.

Tex., Texas City.—Bennett Petroleum Co., Mills Bennett, Pres., Houston, Tex., purchased 12½-acre site; will construct two 55,000-bbl. storage tanks; spur track to load oil-tank cars; expend about \$100,000; plans construction 2 similar plants.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ga., Augusta.—City has plans by Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Ave., New

York, for electrification of canal; propose to organize City of Augusta Power Corp.; issue \$5,000,000 of 7 per cent 30-year mortgage bonds.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

La., De Quincy.—Company organized with \$20,000 capital; W. B. Logan, Pres.; J. C. Bryce, V. P.; L. M. Olsen, Secy.-Treas.; will erect ice plant. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Hardin.—Farmers' Exchange interested in establishing \$10,000 ice plant.

Mo., Shelby.—Producers' Cold Storage Co., A. T. Buckman, Secy.; leased building, will install cold-storage plant.

W. Va., Logan.—Haislip & Co. will erect \$75,000 building of ordinary construction; install cold storage in produce plant; Manor & Hadloser, Archts., Huntington, W. Va. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$200,000.)

Land Developments.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Etna Coal & Land Co., capital \$150,000, organized with H. M. Urban, Pres.; F. C. Dunn, Secy.-Treas.; will develop 1200 acres 7 mi. from city; construct dwellings.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Will issue \$50,000 park bonds; John L. Greer, City Recorder.

Tex., El Paso.—May vote on \$2,000,000 bonds to improve park, water-works and disposal plant; extend sewer system; pave streets. Address The Mayor.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Ethelville.—J. H. Holmes Lumber Co., R. F. D. No. 2 (lately noted burned), plans to rebuild burned plant, probably install edger and trimmer, with belting. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery; Belting.)

Ala., Jackson.—J. R. Wallace has acquired established plant; will remodel.

Fla., Sumner.—Societe Universelle de Mines Industriel, P. Juneau in charge, Stuart Bldg., Bartow, Fla., will probably rebuild saw and planing mill, drykilns, etc., burned at loss of \$100,000.

Ky., Maysville.—Black Log Lumber Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by R. E. Newell, George and C. S. Kirk.

Miss., Gulfport.—Dixie Lumber Co., capital \$20,000, inceptd. by D. T. Russell, L. E. Burns, Chas. S. Brown.

N. C., Burnsville.—Taware Lumber Co., capital \$75,000, inceptd. by A. B. Taylor and J. W. Pless, Sr., both Marion, N. C.

N. C., Lake Junaluska.—Junaluska Supply Co. will erect planing mill, etc., install tenoner machine, pulleys, planer knives, glue cookers. (See Machinery Wanted; Motors; Belting and Pulleys; Planing Mill Equipment; Dry Kiln Equipment.)

Okla., Muskogee.—National Hardwood Co., organized by E. R. Jones, Muskogee; John W. Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo.; Arthur Day, New York City.

S. C., Greenville.—Lawton Lumber Co., 209 E. Court St., increased capital from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Buey-Ingram Lumber Co. increased capital to \$50,000; changed name from Jamestown Lumber Co.

Metal-Working Plants.

Ky., Owensboro.—Lamps.—Kentucky Electric Lamp Co. increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Razor Blade Stropper.—American Stropper Corp., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by George W. Hoos, J. Ballard Moore, Edwin A. Walten.

In writing to the parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Md., Baltimore—Valves.—Baltimore Valve Co., Sinclair Lane, increased capital from \$600,000 to \$150,000.

Md., Baltimore—Wrapping Machines.—National Wrapping Machine Co., 222 St. Paul St., capital \$100,000, inctd. by James J. McNamara, Wm. T. Ijams, Benj. P. Wheatley.

Mo., Boonville—Automobile Rims.—Sam Hickman and others organized \$200,000 company to manufacture collapsible automobile rims.

Va., Harrisonburg—Gas-saving Device.—Automatic Gas Saver Corp., capital \$50,000, inctd. with E. M. Flory, Prest.; R. L. Custer, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Metal Bodies.—National Auto Top Co. contemplates installing additional mchry. for mfr. metal automobile bodies.

Mining.

Va., Lynchburg—Ores.—Virginia Ores Corp., S. S. Johnson, V.-P., increased capital from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Fla., Jacksonville—Dock Improvements.—John S. Bond, Chrmn. City Dock Comsn., contemplates installing coal and phosphate-loading mchry. on municipal docks; A. P. Proulx, Constr. Engr., New York. (Lately noted to have \$1,000,000 bonds available for dock improvements.)

Fla., Tampa—Channel.—Has \$67,000 available for completion of deep waterway channel between Tampa and Sarasota, Fla. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Atlanta—Laundry, etc.—Capitol City Laundry will erect building of brick and reinforced steel construction; fireproof; install laundry, dyeing, rug cleaning and power departments; J. J. Chase, Archt.

Ky., Greenup—Dam.—U. S. Engr. Office, Second Dist., Cincinnati, O., will construct Dam No. 30, Ohio River; bids until May 16. (See Machinery Wanted—Dam.)

La., Crowley—Levee.—U. S. Engr. Office, 149 Dechur St., Custom-house, New Orleans, La., will construct 1,365,000 cu. yds. earthwork in Atchafalaya, Lafourche and Pontchartrain Levee Districts; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee Construction.)

Md., Curtis Bay—Tank.—United States Industrial Alcohol Co. will erect steel tank, costing about \$18,500.

Mo., Columbia—Heating Plant.—University of Missouri, A. Ross Hill, will construct 1-story heating plant; James P. Jamieson, Archt., Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

N. C., Asheville—Swimming Pool.—Young Men's Christian Assn., W. W. Edwards, Secy., having plans made for construction of swimming pool, shower baths, etc.

N. C., Wrightsville Beach, P. O. Wilmington—Jetties and Buttrisses.—Thomas H. Wright, Mayor, issued \$25,000 bonds to construct system of jetties and buttrisses to reclaim part of ocean front. (Lately noted bond issue contemplated.)

Okla., Bartlesville—Mausoleum.—City Commission let contract to C. E. Bryan, Little Rock, Ark., to construct 100x150-ft. mausoleum in White Rose Cemetery; white stone construction; costing \$250,000; capacity 600 crypts.

Tenn., Memphis—Terminals.—Voted \$500,000 bonds for extension of river terminals, supplemented by \$450,000 from Government; W. B. Fowler, City Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Abilene—Riprap.—Let contract to A. J. Young at \$39,000 for riprap construction on Lake Abilene dam. (Bids lately noted.)

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Brantley—Potato Curing.—M. M. Bentley will erect 15,000 to 20,000-bu. capacity potato-curing house; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Hickman—Contracting.—Bondurant Contracting Co., capital \$25,000, inctd. by C. T. and B. F. Bondurant.

Ky., Louisville—Electric.—William C. Krauth Electric Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Md., Baltimore—Laundry.—Black Arrow Laundry Co. let contract to Maurice Sheehan Co., Contr., 630 Gutman Ave., to erect 1-story 65x100-ft. building; slag roof.

Md., Baltimore—Printing.—Arthur Thompson & Co., 501 Water St., increased capital to \$300,000.

Md., Baltimore—Transportation.—Savage Transfer Corp., 1202 Race St., capital \$100,000, inctd. by Myer and Louis Fox, George P. Savage.

Mo., Caruthersville—Potato Curing.—Hughes Commission Co., Springfield, Mo., interested in establishing potato-curing and storage-house.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Incinerator.—Will issue \$135,000 bonds to construct incinerator; W. H. Holcomb, Clk.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Printing.—Barber Printing Co., capital \$100,000, inctd. by E. F. Barber and W. C. Elliott.

Tenn., Athens—Athens Hardware Co.—W. H. Noel, Prest. and Gen. Mgr., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000; changed name from Moore Hardware Co.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Films.—International Church Film Corp., New York, will establish studios; W. E. Wilkerson, Gen. Mgr.

Tenn., Knoxville—Hardware.—Moore Hardware Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Pumps, etc.—Axtell Co. increased capital from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Printing.—Stine & Clarkson Printing and Supply Co., capital \$25,000, inctd. by H. Stine and C. W. Clarkson.

Tex., Mineral Wells—Mineral Water.—Famous Mineral Wells Water Co. increase capital to \$50,000.

Va., Norfolk—Steamship Line.—Ethiopian Steamship Co., capital \$350,000, inctd. with C. P. Madison, Prest.; Frank Johnson, Treas.

Va., Roanoke—Construction.—M. F. Normoyle & Sons, American National Bank Bldg., capital \$100,000, inctd. with M. F. Normoyle, Prest.; T. Earl Normoyle, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; Leo Normoyle, Secy.-Treas.

W. Va., Bluefield—Hardware, etc.—Bluefield Supply Co., capital \$500,000, inctd. with W. E. Gilkeson, Prest.; S. V. Brooks, V.-P.; both Bluefield; C. E. Taylor, Secy., Matoaka, W. Va.; has building with 69,000 sq. ft. floor space, will remodel.

W. Va., Charleston—Engraving.—Charleston Engraving Co., 150 Summers St., organized with M. P. Wright, Prest.; Herbert L. Grimm, V.-P.; Thos. E. Marshall, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr.; will install \$800 mchry. (Lately noted inctd., capital \$10,000.)

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Anniston—Soap.—Poland Soap Works, capital \$25,000, inctd. with Carter D. Poland, Prest., Anniston; O. L. Williams, Secy.-Treas., Greenville, S. C.; will establish plant to mfr. bulk soap, wash powders, etc.; annual capacity, 3,000,000 lbs. finished products.

Ark., Texarkana—Pulp.—H. K. Tutty, New Orleans, La., plans organizing company with \$16,000 capital, to establish mill to mfr. from pine slabs.

Fla., Arcadia—Bakery.—Arcadia Bakery, G. H. Pierson, Owner, will remodel plant; install \$4000 equipment. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Canal Point—Sugar.—Florida Sugar & Food Products Co. purchased 700-acre site; will establish plant to mfr. sugar.

Fla., Jacksonville—Bakery.—Fred Reynolds plans establishing bakery in Riverside; Miss S. J. Reynolds, Local Mgr.

Ga., Atlanta—Batteries.—O. K. Giant Battery Corp., capital \$75,000, inctd. by F. K. Adams, F. L. Cook and J. C. Rucker.

Ky., Paducah—Leather.—Paducah Leather Co. contemplates rebuilding burned plant.

La., Jewella, R. D. from Shreveport—Glass.—United States Window Glass Co. will enlarge plant.

Md., Baltimore—Clothing.—Magill-Woodward Co., 220 N. Liberty St., capital \$100,000, inctd. by Alex. S. Woodward, Nota I. Magill.

Md., Baltimore—Confectionery.—Maryland Chocolate Co., 23 W. Lexington St., capital \$15,000, inctd. by Morris A. Mehanic, Harry I. Katz and Louis Naron.

Md., Baltimore—Confectionery.—American Sugar Products Corp., 216 W. Saratoga St., capital \$100,000, inctd. by Jno. Stengel, Jr., Chas. E. Feihe and Leo J. Driscoll.

Md., Baltimore—Underwear, etc.—American Knitting Mills, 24 S. Hanover St., capital \$50,000, inctd. by Samuel Levy, Jacob H. Simpson and Benjamin Beck.

Md., Frederick—Hydrated Lime.—O. J. Keller Lime Co. has under construction hydrated-lime plant; steel and concrete construction; install motor-driven mchry.; also build storage-house for lime in bags; Richard K. Meade & Co., Engrs., 13 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

Md., Hagerstown—Fibre Products.—Maryland Fibre Products Co. plans establishing plant to mfr. fibre cases and other fibre products; Mark H. Landis, Prest., 225 Ringgold St., Waynesboro, Pa. (Lately noted inctd., capital \$150,000.)

Miss., Clarksdale—Bread.—Clarksdale Bread Co., capital \$50,000, inctd. by J. P. Day and D. D. Rankin.

Mo., Aurora—Work Clothes.—Oberman Mfg. Co., D. M. Oberman, Prest., Jefferson City, Mo., will treble plant capacity.

Mo., Greenwood—Drugs.—Greenwood Drug Co., capital \$25,000, inctd. by A. M. Hollet and H. S. Durham.

Mo., Springfield—Tripoli Products.—Forster Mfg. Co., capital \$300,000, inctd. with T. E. Forster, Prest.; D. D. Neblett, Secy.-Treas.; will erect plant to mfr. tripoli products, including cleansers, polish, etc.; daily capacity 16 tons; cost about \$15,000. (T. E. Forster, Neosho, Mo., lately noted to erect plant.)

Mo., Warrensburg—Bottling.—Missouri Dairy Co., Kansas City, Mo., contemplates erecting \$150,000 bottling plant; install sterilizing equipment.

N. C., Rutherfordton—Bottling.—Taylor Motor Co., J. L. Taylor, organizing company to establish bottling plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Bottling Machinery.)

N. C., Salisbury—Cones.—Alpha Cone Co., J. F. Cavanaugh, Mgr., Philadelphia, Pa., will establish plant to mfr. paper cones for knitting mills.

S. C., Charleston—Type Cleaner.—Clar-O-Type Co., capital \$20,000, inctd. with G. McF. Mood, Prest.-Secy.; Leon Ranov, V.-P. and Treas.

Tenn., Union City—Sacks.—Union City Sack Co., capital \$50,000, inctd. by C. H. Cobb, A. E. Tittsworth and Alwyn Brevard.

Tex., Dallas—Soap, etc.—Sardonyx Mfg. Co., capital \$50,000, inctd. by J. E. Bryant, E.

Morley Page; both Dallas; Wm. H. Herring Houston, Tex.

Tex., Houston—Paper.—Houston Paper Co. increased capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Va., Aquit Station—Sulphuric Acid.—Fersul Chemical Corp. will erect 60 to 75-ton sulphuric acid plant; install equipment; plans and construction by National Laboratories, 1313 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; operate in conjunction with Western Pyrites Mine, utilizing daily approximately 50 tons ore. (See Machinery Wanted—Sulphuric Acid Plant.)

Va., Harrisonburg—Gas Saver.—Automatic Gas Saver Corp., capital \$50,000, inceptd. with E. M. Flory, Prest.; R. L. Custer, Secy.

Va., Hopewell—Chemicals.—Hopewell Chemical Co., subsidiary of Hummell-Ross Fibre Co., inceptd. with \$500,000 capital; erect building; equip to make sodium sulphate to be used in the mfr. of wood pulp and glass.

Va., Richmond—Labels, etc.—Indestructible Label & Sign Co. inceptd. with \$1,200,000 capital.

Va., Richmond—Tobacco Products.—Tobacco Products Corp., Jas. M. Dixon, Prest., plans increasing capital from \$28,000,000 to \$33,000,000.

Va., Roanoke—Soapstone, etc.—National Soapstone Co., inceptd. with \$200,000 capital.

Va., Roanoke—Drugs, etc.—Piedmont Mineral Corp., capital \$24,000, inceptd. with H. B. Gregory, Prest.; W. V. Birchfield, Jr., Secy.

W. Va., Huntington—Rubber Preserving.—Eureka Rubber Preserving Co. organized with A. E. Kelly, Prest.; A. A. Riddleberger, Treas.; will erect building; equip to mfr. formula to treat rubber automobile tires. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$400,000.)

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Md., Cumberland—Automobiles.—Paragon Motor Car Co., 133 Baltimore St., organized with Phillip W. Blake, Prest., Cumberland; Robert Norris, V.-P.; Frank W. Wright, Secy.; Frank E. Markell, Treas., all Connellsville, Pa.; will erect 300x274 ft. automobile building; also powerhouse, auxiliary units and office building; reinforced concrete; install \$250,000 mch.; mfr. 4-cylinder motors and automobiles. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$3,000,000.)

Md., Baltimore—Automobiles.—Roamer, Inc., 1011 Cathedral St., capital \$50,000, inceptd. with Barclay H. Trippe, Frank Pilsch, T. Hughlett Henry.

Miss., Jackson—Automobiles.—Liberty Nash Motor Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. with J. R. Parker, Crystal Springs, Miss.; H. C. Downing, Jackson, Miss.

Miss., Laurel—Automobiles.—Laurel Motor Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. with A. D. Royals, Laurel; Jas. A. Swayne, Hattiesburg, Miss.

N. C., Charlotte—Garage.—Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Gastonia, N. C., will erect \$24,000 garage; 1 story; 94x80 ft.; brick; Goode Construction Co., Contr., Charlotte. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Chester—Motors.—Reilly-Williams Motor Co., capital \$20,000, inceptd. with C. W. Williams, Prest.; F. C. Broyles, V.-P.; A. S. Reilly, Secy.-Treas.

Tenn., Newport—Automobiles.—John W. Fisher will erect 2-story automobile building; brick and stone.

Tex., El Paso—Automobile Supplies.—Glant Motor Supply Co., capital \$150,000, inceptd. with F. H. Crist, E. M. Lynch, T. H. Stephenson.

Tex., Houston—Motors.—Stepp Motor Co., capital \$10,000 inceptd. with E. S. Stepp, M. O. Anderson, J. R. Winston.

Tex., San Antonio—Tractors.—Stroud Motor Mfg. Co. organized with Sam W. Stroud,

Prest. and Gen. Mgr.; F. W. Lemburg, Secy.-Treas.; has 100x440-ft. factory and 80x140-ft. foundry buildings; fireproof; plan other buildings later; mfr. farm tractors. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$2,000,000.)

Va., Roanoke—Automobile Accessories.—Paramount Service Corp., capital \$25,000, organized with S. B. Rhodes, Prest.; Saml. T. Rhodes, Secy.

W. Va., Huntington—Automobile Accessories.—Bowles Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd. with T. K. Bowles, M. O. Bowles, Walter L. Ferguson.

W. Va., Northfork—Tubes, etc.—Puncture Proof Tube & Supply Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd. with W. A. Creager, R. W. Newton, both Northfork; Thomas Miller, Elkhorn, W. Va.

W. Va., Richwood—Garage.—Yew Pine Garage organized with V. H. Odell, Luther Groves and others; erect 42x28-ft. garage; fireproof; J. A. Tincher, Contr. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Attalla—Will invite bids on \$30,000 street pavement. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Birmingham—Will improve Fifteenth Ave., \$21,100; 13th St., \$35,000; Improvement Ordinances 92-D and 93-D; N. A. Barrett, Prest. City Commn.

Ala., Clanton—State Highway Dept., Montgomery, Ala., will construct 34.31 mi. road from Shelby County line through Chilton County; native gravel base with gravel asphalt macadam surface; \$580,460.10.

Ala., Columbiana—State Highway Dept., Montgomery, Ala., will construct 23.09 mi. road from Jefferson County line through Shelby County to Chilton County line; chert base with slag asphalt macadam surface; \$529,484.67.

Ala., Columbiana—Shelby County let contract to W. T. Taylor Construction Co. for highway from Vincent via Calcis, etc. Address County Commrs.

Ala., Demopolis—Let contract to Alabama Cement & Product Co., Selma, Ala., at \$99,000 for 18,500 sq. yds. paving; W. A. Smith, City Clk. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ala., Opelika—Lee County will construct 14-mi. sand-clay road; \$233,000; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery, Ala. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Roanoke—Will improve streets; vote May 23 on \$150,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Troy—State Highway Dept. plans the construction of 10.28 mi. gravel road, Pike County; \$51,559.

Ark., Texarkana—Will regravell and surface 85 mi. streets; build bridges; J. K. Chenault, City Commr.

D. C., Washington—District Commrs. will grade 38th St. and Bowen Road; 10,600 cu. yds.; bids until May 16; Charles W. Kutz, Commr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Let contract to Adams, Evans & Co. for paving College, Post, Tenth, Ocean and Hogan Sts.; asphaltic concrete on 6-in. concrete base; also let contract to James Y. Wilson for paving Perry St., asphaltic block; total cost \$151,751.16; John S. Bond, Chrmn. City Commn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Tavares—Lake County will construct 53 mi. roads and reconstruct 123 mi. roads; vote May 10 on \$600,000 bonds; Geo. E. Heller, County Engr. (Lately noted.)

Ga., College Park—Will pave streets; voted \$16,000 bonds; W. W. Bateman, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Lagrange—Let contract to J. E. Whitkey for 25,000 sq. yds. vitrolithic paving at \$14,260; G. H. Sargent, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Marietta—Will construct 62,500 sq. yds. street pavement; asphalt, vitrified brick, one-course concrete, bituminous macadam, vitrolithic, etc.; 49,000 lin. ft. curbing; 22,500 sq. yds. sidewalks, etc.; bids until May 12; Jim R. Brumby, Jr., Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

La., Alexandria—Rapides Parish will clear, grub, grade and construct bridges on 1.7 mi. Alexandria-Natchitoches highway; bids until May 10; changed date from April 12; J. F. Ball, Prest. Police Jury. (See Machinery Wanted; Road Construction.)

La., Baton Rouge—Highway Dept. Board State Engrs., 332 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La., will construct 13.62 mi. Baton Rouge-Burtville highway; 7.50 mi. Baton Rouge-Highland Highway; East Baton Rouge Parish; bids until May 10; Duncan Buie, State Highway Engr., New Orleans, La. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Columbia—Highway Dept. Board State Engrs., 332 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La., will construct 16.48 mi. Columbia-Colfax highway, Caldwell Parish; bids until May 10; Duncan Buie, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., St. Bernard—St. Bernard Parish will construct Chalmette road; sold \$35,000 bonds. Address Police Jury. (Lately noted.)

La., St. Martinville—St. Martin Parish will complete stretch between Breaux bridge and Lafayette Parish line; sold \$300,000 bonds; R. J. Bienvenu, Prest. Police Jury.

Md., Cambridge—Dorchester County let contract to Phillips & Newell for 12 mi. sand-clay road; \$79,002 available; D. L. McAlhany, Secy. in charge. (Lately noted to sell bonds.)

Md., Centerville—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, will construct 1 mi. State Highway from end S. A. Contract 276 toward Winchester; concrete; Queen Anne's County, Contract Q-16; 1 mi. State Highway from end S. A. Contract 335 toward Kent Narrows, concrete; Queen Anne's County, Contract Q-17; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Ellicott City—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, will construct 1.5 mi. State Highway from Cookesville toward Montgomery County line; concrete; Howard County, Contract HO-13; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Hagerstown—Washington County may build public road from Rouzerville to Penmar Park; 1½ mi.; \$15,000. Address County Commrs.

Md., Rockville—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, will construct 1 mi. State Highway from Sligo to beginning of Contract M-23; concrete shoulders; Montgomery County, Contract M-26; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Towson—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, will construct 2 mi. State Highway from Hereford toward Eyna; concrete; Baltimore County, Contract B-38-A; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Upper Marlboro.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, will construct 1 mi. State Highway through Mt. Rainier; concrete; Prince George's County, Contract P-26; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Walkersville—Will sell \$20,000 bonds for street improvements; Armstrong G. McKinney, Clk. Burgess and Commrs.

Miss., Jackson.—Hinds County will grade, gravel and improve 10 mi. Pocahontas road, Old Canton and other roads; bids until May 2; W. S. Wells, Clk. Supvrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Jackson.—Will improve streets and bridges; vote June 6 on \$50,000 bonds. Address City Comms.

Miss., Macon.—Will repair and resurface Jefferson St.; 7600 sq. yds.; bids until May 9; J. J. Scott, City Clk. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Miss., Starkville.—Oktibbeha County will construct highways in Supvrs. Dist. No. 3; bids until May 7; J. R. Long, Clk. Supvrs.; E. C. Thomas, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Clayton.—St. Louis County let contract to Rich Construction Co. at \$565,944 for 16 mi. Manchester road from St. Louis to Ellisville; sub-contract 2 mi. St. Charles Rock road was let to McDonald Construction Co. at \$61,000; Wm. Elbring, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Fayette.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo., will construct 5.076 mi. State road through Fayette; State-aid Project S 20.29; \$26,552.20; bids until May 6; S. M. Rudder, Div. Engr., Sedalia, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Let paving contracts as follows: Gray Paving & Material Co. at \$806.76 for resurfacing 2754 sq. yds. sheet asphalt; \$4756.68, resurfacing 1629 sq. yds. 11th St., asphaltic concrete; W. C. Mullens at \$596.80 for paving 1760 sq. yds. Summit St., plain concrete. Address Board Public Works.

Mo., Marshfield.—Webster County will construct roads in South Grant Special Road Dist.; \$30,000; sell \$14,000 bonds; Harry Crews, Commr., Strafford, Mo.

Mo., Sedalia.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo., will construct 4.76 mi. State road from Sedalia; bituminous macadam pavement, 16 ft. wide; \$65,318.25; Pettis County, Federal-aid Project 122; bids until May 7; S. M. Rudder, Div. Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Will improve Waterman Ave., reconstruct Page and Forest Park boulevard, etc.; bids until May 3; Address Prest. Board Public Service, 300 City Hall. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Board Public Service let contract to Eyermann Construction Co. and Skrainka Construction Co. for paving Natural Bridge, Lafayette, Devonshire, Washington and other avenues and streets; \$194,525.54. (Lately noted.)

Mo., West Plains.—Howell County sold \$200,000 bonds for road construction. Address County Comms.

Mo., West Plains.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo., will construct 25.86 mi. State road from Willow Springs; Howell County, Federal-aid Project No. 51-B; \$138,300.65; bids until May 14; H. P. Moberly, Div. Engr., Springfield, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Dobson.—Surry County will sell \$150,000 bonds for road construction; W. W. Thomas, Chrmn. County Comms.

N. C., Halifax.—Halifax County will construct 7.1 mi. gravel-clay road; 10,000 cu. yds. gravel surfacing; bids until May 2; C. F. Gore, Supt. Highways, Weldon, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Rutherfordton.—Let contract to Ross Bros., Fredericksburg, Va., at \$24,000 for 10-000 yds. paving, 24 ft. wide; M. L. Justice, Mayor. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Sparta.—Alleghany County will sell

\$65,000 bonds for road construction; D. S. Duncan, Chrmn. County Comms.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Will grade, drain, curb and pave W. Third St.; 32 ft. wide, Portland cement concrete pavement; bids until May 2; R. S. Cox, City Clk. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Okla., Duncan.—Let contracts for paving streets; \$650,000; J. F. Ewell, City Mgr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Okla., Duncan.—Let contract to Western Paving Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., at \$716,235.11 for 110,000 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete paving; Benham & Mullergren, Conslt. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Ewell, City Mgr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Okla., Kingfisher.—Will grade and construct cement concrete paving on Main St.; bids until May 2; H. M. Cleaver, City Clk.; Black & Veatch, Engrs., Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Marietta.—Will construct 22,360 sq. yds. paving; 16,400 lin. ft. gutter; 16,210 lin. ft. curb, etc.; bids until May 5; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Conslt. Engr., Dallas, Tex.

Okla., Pawhuska.—State Highway Dept. let contract to M. R. Ammerman, Wichita, Kans., at \$280,000 for 7 mi. concrete road between Pawhuska and Pershing; Henry Wood, Commr. Highways, Oklahoma City. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Let contract to Tibbetts & Pleasant for paving in Overlook Park addition; vibrolithic concrete; also to Standard Paving Co. for resurfacing W. First St.; total cost \$900,000; C. T. Griggs, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Anderson.—Anderson County let contract to Phillips-Newell Construction Co., at \$800 for completing Alford's bridge road project including 7 mi. top-soil road; sold \$75,000 bonds; W. C. Austin, Secy., Highway Comsn.

S. C., Columbia.—Richland County will repair 13 mi. Broad River road. Address Supvr. Owens.

S. C., Dillon.—Highway Dept., Columbia, S. C., let contract to H. B. Hoppendietzel, Macon, Ga., 12 mi. roadway in Dillon County; Brooks-Callaway Co., Atlanta, Ga., 8 mi. roadway; Federal-aid Project 50; \$80,000. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Laurens.—Will improve streets, light and water systems; vote on \$125,000 bonds. Address Mayor Franks.

S. C., Lockhart.—Pickney Township will sell \$70,000 bonds for road construction; J. Roy Fant, Secy. Highway Comsn.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—Dyer County will sell \$670,000 bonds for road construction; W. A. Fowlkes, County Judge.

Tenn., Rutledge.—Grainger County will construct complete link of Lee Highway; bids until May 7; sell \$35,000 bonds; T. C. Clark, County Judge. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tenn., Johnson City.—Let contract to Municipal Construction Co., Bristol, Tenn., at \$250,000 for 44,000 sq. yds. asphalt paving; W. O. Dyer, Commr. Streets and City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Pulaski.—Will improve streets. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Ballinger.—Runnels County will construct roads in Dist. No. 2; voted \$40,000 bonds; O. L. Parish, County Judge. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Bay City.—Ch. Engr. U. S. Bureau Public Roads, Washington, D. C., approved plans for 7.2 mi. 15-ft. shell road on State Highway No. 12-C; F. A. Project 175, Matagorda County; \$52,774.88; J. F. Perry, County Judge; J. C. Carrington, County Engr.

Tex., Burnett.—U. S. Bureau Public Roads, Washington, D. C., approved 10 mi. State Highway No. 36 B. Burnett County; F. A. Project No. 243; \$55,000; J. R. Smith, County Judge; Hess & Skinner, County Engrs., S. W. Life Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Tex., Dallas.—Will widen Harwood St.; \$350,000; Hal Moseley, Street Commr.

Tex., El Paso.—Will improve streets, sewer, water systems and parks; may vote on \$2,000,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Let contract to Texas Bitulithic Co., Dallas, Tex., at \$109,952.20 for paving Central Ave.; D. L. Lewis, City Engr.

Tex., Gainesville.—Cooke County will construct 9.5 mi. State Highway No. 40 from Denton County line to Road Dist. No. 1; surface with gravel and concrete drainage structures; will invite bids; H. I. Holman, County Judge, Gainesville; Bryant & Huffman, County Engrs., Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Haskell.—Will improve streets; vote May 24 on \$30,000 bonds; Sam A. Roberts, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Josephine.—Collin County will surface 8.08 mi. road, Contract No. 13; bids until May 10; T. O. Murray, County Judge, McKinney, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Kerrville.—Kerr County will construct 13.3 mi. Highway No. 27; \$76,618; Lee Wallace, County Judge, Kerrville; W. E. Simpson Co., County Engrs., 506 Hicks Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

Tex., Lufkin.—Angelina County will grade and construct concrete drainage structures on 7.62 mi. State Highway No. 35; gravel; bids until May 9; J. F. Robinson, County Judge; Lufkin, Tex.; Lamar Acker, County Engr., Nacogdoches, Tex. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., McKinney.—Collins County will sell \$211,000 and \$76,000 bonds for road construction in Farmersville Road Dist. No. 8 and Melissa Anna Road Dist. No. 12; O. T. Murray, County Judge.

Tex., Nevada.—Collin County will surface 6.45 mi. road, Contract No. 14; 4.2 mi. road, Contract No. 15; bids until May 10; T. O. Murray, County Judge, McKinney, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Palestine.—Will pave streets; 80,936 sq. yds. pavement; sheet asphalt, asphaltic composition, wood blocks, etc.; 49,900 lin. ft. curb and gutter; bids until May 5; A. L. Bowers, Mayor.

Tex., Paris.—Lamar County let contract to Smith Bros. and Healy Construction Co., Denon, Tex., at \$141,294.16 for 4.85 mi. State Highway No. 5; F. A. Project 38; \$151,831.63 for 5.8 mi. concrete paved road on State Highway No. 19; F. A. Project No. 172; W. L. Hutchinson, County Judge; W. M. Fooshee, County Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Port Lavaca.—Calhoun County will construct road to Magnolia Beach and Sea-drift; sold \$100,000 bonds. Address Judge Marsh.

Tex., Rising Star.—Will improve streets; voted \$35,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Rock Springs.—Edwards County will construct 50 mi. gravel roads; \$450,000 available; W. E. Simpson Co., Conslt. Engrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Tex., Waxahachie.—Let contract to Texas Bitulithic Co., Dallas, Tex., for 25,000 sq. yds. street paving; \$30,000 available; H. R. F. Heiland, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Will construct 13½ mi.

earth road along bank of Dismal Swamp Canal; bids until April 26. Address City Mgr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Legislature authorized \$15,000,000 bonds for road construction.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County will construct 3 mi. Cabin Creek to Ronda Rd., Section 11; 3 mi. Ronda to Giles Rd., Section 12; 3 mi. Ohley to Leewood Rd., Section 14; bids until May 12; R. N. Moulton, County Clk. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Marion County will construct 1 mi. Boothsville Rd. in Grant Dist.; 1 mi. Teverbaugh Rd. in Lincoln Dist.; bids until May 18; Lee N. Satterfield, Clk. County Court. (Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Sewer Construction.

Ark., Springdale.—Let contract to Burt & Tripp, Hutchinson, Kans., to construct 8 mi. 8 to 15-in. sewers, 132 manholes; install 33 flush tanks and settling tank in Dist. 1; cost \$62,900; A. M. Litzell, Secy. Board of Commissioners; Frank L. Wilcox, Con. Engr., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (Lately noted bids until Apr. 15.)

Fla., Key West.—Will vote on \$900,000 bonds to install sanitary sewerage and salt-water distributing system; Elen Contracting Co., Contr., 38 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Tampa.—Will construct sanitary sewers from S. Albany Ave. to near Howard Ave.; 1600 lin. ft. 6-in. terra-cotta pipe, 46 4x6-in. Y connections, 3 manholes; bids opened Apr. 26; W. J. Barritt, Mayor-Commr. Pro Tem; Wm. E. Duncan, City Clk.

Ga., College Park.—Voted \$10,000 sewer outfall bonds; W. W. Bateman, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Lagrange.—Let contract to Wood-Rucker Co. to construct storm sewers, manholes and inlets; D. A. Lehman, Clk.-Treas.; G. H. Sargent, Engr. (Lately noted bids until Apr. 14.)

Ga., Marietta.—Will construct storm and sanitary sewers; 21,900 lin. ft. 6 to 24-in. vitrified pipe; manholes and catch-basins; bids until May 12; Jim R. Brumby, Jr., Mayor; Knox T. Thomas, Consult. Engr., 300 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Ky., Danville.—Will construct sewers and sewage disposal plant; bids until May 16; W. O. McIntyre, Mayor; S. F. Creelins, Civil Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers, etc.)

Ky., Prestonburg.—Will construct sewers and pave streets; 7000 lin. ft. 12 to 24-in. sewers; bids until May 10; W. C. Goble, City Clk. Lately noted bids until Apr. 15 (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Md., Hagerstown.—Let contract to D. H. Whitmer, Philadelphia, Pa., to construct Unit No. 4 of sewer system. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Burlington.—Issued \$50,000 sewer and water bonds; M. W. McPherson, City Clk.

Okl., Duncan.—Will vote May 5 on \$300,000 sewer, light and water-extension bonds; Robt. Frensey, City Clk.; J. F. Ewell, City Mgr.

S. C., Blacksburg.—Will install sewer and water system; invite bids soon; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., Wilmington, N. C.; Furman Belue, Mayor. (Lately noted voted bonds.)

S. C., Charleston.—Will construct sewer and drain; bids until May 3; J. H. Dingle, City Engr. Lately noted contemplates issuing bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

S. C., Laurens.—Will vote on \$125,000 bonds to extend sewer, water and light systems, and improve streets; Mayor Franks.

Tenn., Johnson City.—Let contract to Municipal Construction Co., Bristol, Tenn., to construct 20,700 lin. ft. 6 and 8-in. sanitary sewers, 4300 lin. ft. 8 to 24-in. storm sewers, 32 manholes, 40 catch-basins and concrete bridge; cost, including paving, \$250,000; W. B. Ellison, Mayor; W. O. Dyer, Commr. Streets and City Engr. (Lately noted bids until Apr. 20.)

Tenn., Morristown.—Will issue \$10,000 sewer-extension bonds; J. J. Thompson, Town Recorder.

Tenn., Rogersville.—Will sell \$15,000 sewer and water-works bonds; T. E. E. Beal, Recorder and Treas.; F. J. Testerman, Mayor.

Tex., El Paso.—May vote on \$2,000,000 bonds to extend sewer system; improve disposal plant, water-works and park; pave streets. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Charleston.—Will construct sanitary sewer in Hale's Hollow; 3300 lin. ft. 8 and 10-in. terra-cotta pipe sewer, with necessary appurtenances; bids until May 13; Bonner H. Hill, City Mgr.; Ernest Bruce, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Shipbuilding Plants.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Marine Ways Machine Co., J. W. Appleby, Prop., 236 7th Ave. (lately noted to expend \$50,000 on plant improvements), will erect 50x150-ft. mill-construction building; install 10x36 and 72-in. grinders, 8-in. pipe threader, 24-in. lathe; purchased. (See Machinery Wanted—Keyseater; Arbor Press; Lathe; Motors.)

N. C., Wilmington.—Ship Repair, etc.—H. E. Boney, Prest., Chamber of Commerce, interested in purchase in Carolina Shipyards.

Telephone Systems.

D. C., Washington.—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Geo. H. Warren, Div. Mgr., 5 Light St., Baltimore, Md., repair 14th St. Exchange; costing \$10,000.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—Lauderdale Telephone Co. has under construction 2-story exchange building; cement-block and stucco construction.

Textile Mills.

Ala., Anniston.—Cotton Damask.—Woodstock Cotton Mills will issue \$200,000 bonds; contemplates utilizing major portion to enlarge plant and install additional machinery; plans under consideration.

Md., Hagerstown.—Hosiery.—Interwoven Stocking Co., J. Wyckoff, Prest., New Brunswick, N. J., purchased site; will establish plant to mfr. hosiery.

Md., Hagerstown.—Silk.—Southern Ribbon Co., East Ave., capital \$150,000, incptd. by Carl K. Stonebraker, Henry H. Keedy, Jr.

N. C., Gastonia.—Cotton Products.—Ridge Cotton Mills Co. increases capital to \$1,000,000.

Tenn., Nashville.—Hosiery.—Washington Hosiery Mills, organized with F. W. Washington, Prest.; C. H. Brandon, Secy.; O'Bryan Washington, Treas.; establish plant to mfr. misses' hose.

Tex., Kingsville.—Yarn.—Kingsville Cotton Mills Co., W. D. McNeill, Gen. Mgr., Engr. and Archt., will erect 300x100-ft. brick building; cost \$40,000; construct 70x46-ft. powerhouse; cost \$18,000; develop 300 H. P. steam; install \$175,000 machinery; 5000 spindles; rope drive; daily output 6000 lbs. 8's 3-ply yarn. (Lately noted.)

Va., Stuart.—Yarn.—Stuart Textile Corp., J. C. Shockley, Prest., purchased 65-acre site; will erect yarn mill; install 4000 to 5000 spindles. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$150,000.)

Water-Works.

Ala., Roanoke.—Will vote May 23 on \$150,000 bonds to improve water-works and streets, etc.; O. L. Mullendore, Clk.-Treas.

Ark., Springdale.—Let contract to Burt & Tripp, Hutchinson, Kans., to construct 7 mi. 4 to 8-in. pipe; install 67 hydrants, 52 valves with boxes, elevated tank and motor-driven deep-well pumps in Dist. No. 1; cost \$81,200; A. M. Litzell, Secy. Board of Commrs.; Frank L. Wilcox, Con. Engr., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (Lately noted bids until Apr. 79.)

Ga., Cordele.—Voted \$10,000 bonds to extend water mains; J. Gordon Jones, Mayor; W. G. Webb, Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Lagrange.—Let contract to Wood-Rucker Co. to construct 2 mi. cast-iron water mains, together with connections to existing mains; install 250 tons cast-iron pipe and specials, valves and hydrants; D. A. Lehman, Clk.-Treas.; G. H. Sargent, Engr. (Lately noted bids until Apr. 14.)

Mo., Clarksville.—Clarksville Light & Water Co. organized with \$20,000 capital; install water-works; construct transmission lines to Louisiana, Mo.

Mo., Clarksville.—Clarksville Light & Water Co. organized with \$20,000 capital; install \$10,000 water-works; pump and filters, \$3000; construct reservoir; purchased machinery.

Mo., Kansas City.—Contemplates voting on \$11,000,000 bonds to construct water-supply plant; L. H. Chapman, Commr. of Light and Water.

Mo., Unionville.—Voted \$84,000 bonds to construct water and electric light plant, and filtration system. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Burlington.—Issued \$50,000 water and sewer bonds; M. W. McPherson, City Clk.

Okl., Duncan.—Will vote May 5 on \$800,000 water, sewer and light-extension bonds; install water supply and supply lines; construct 2,000,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoir, with lines to city; Robt. Frensey, City Clk.; J. F. Ewell, City Mgr.; Benham and Mullergren, Consult. Engr., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Blacksburg.—Will install water and sewer systems; invite bids soon; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., Wilmington, N. C.; Furman Belue, Mayor. (Lately noted voted bonds.)

S. C., Chesterfield.—Will erect 100,000-gal. daily capacity plant; cost \$75,000; construct deep wells, tank, and brick pumping station; expend \$45,000; install deep well pumps and air compressors; Ryan Engineering Co., Engr., Columbia, S. C. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted issued \$75,000 bonds.)

S. C., Laurens.—Will vote on \$125,000 bonds to extend water, sewer and light systems, and improve streets; Mayor Franks.

Tenn., Memphis.—Voted \$2,000,000 bonds to improve and extend artesian water system; W. B. Fowler, City Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Morristown.—Will issue \$15,000 water and light-extension bonds; J. J. Thompson, Town Recorder.

Tenn., Nashville.—Nashville Water Dept. will expend \$425,000 to construct and repair reservoir and pumping station; install machinery, foundations, piping, concrete chambers, valves, etc.; Chester & Fleming, Consult. Engrs., Pittsburgh, Pa.; invite bids soon.

Tenn., Rogersville.—Will sell \$15,000 water-works and sewer bonds; T. E. E. Beal, Recorder and Treas.; F. J. Testerman, Mayor.

Tex., El Paso.—May vote on \$2,000,000 bonds to improve waterworks, disposal plant and

park; extend sewer system; pave streets. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Haskell.—Will vote May 24 on \$20,000 bonds to improve water-works; extend mains and install filtering plant; Sam A. Roberts, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Royse City.—Voted \$5000 bonds to improve water-works; lay mains on Main St. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Woodworking Plants.

Ky., Louisville.—Desks.—Kentucky Desk Co., 1308 Starks Bldg., organized with A. M. Watson, Pres., Harrods Creek, Ky.; M. P. Conolly, V.-P.; E. L. Strater, Secy.-Treas., both Louisville; purchased 320x160-ft. building; will install American and Fay-Egan woodworking mch.; mfrs. office desks; changed name from Wigginton Desk Co. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Sevier.—Woodworking.—Robert A. Brinkley contemplates establishing woodworking plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Plant.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Veneer.—Veneer Cabinet Mfg. Co., capital \$20,000, inctpd. by Harry Stein and L. Fehner.

Tex., Texarkana.—Boxes, etc.—Texarkana Veneer & Box Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by D. N. Edwards, L. D. Wall, I. B. Wofford.

Fire Damage.

Ala., Greenville.—City Building; loss \$18,000. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Greenville.—City Hall (address The Mayor); Landrum's Market; Greenville Opera-house.

Ark., Newport.—Capitol Theater; loss \$15,000.

D. C., Washington.—Building at 1407 Massachusetts Ave. N. W., occupied by Sunset Studio, La Salle-Spier Piano Studio, Baumer & Webster School of Expression; loss \$15,000.

Fla., Madison.—William's cotton ginnery; loss \$15,000.

Fla., Sumner.—Societe Universelle de Mines Industri's saw and planing mill, drykilns, etc.; loss \$100,000.

Ga., Adel.—South Georgia Grocery Co.'s store; loss \$25,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Colored Central Methodist Church at Central Ave. and Hunter St. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Henderson.—Crook & Harmon's flour mill; loss \$12,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Sapero Box Co.'s plant, 501 Boston St.

Md., Baltimore.—Geo. J. Stork & Son Lumber Co.'s sawmill, pattern and carpenter shops; loss \$12,000.

Md., Frostburg.—Big Savage Fire Brick Co.'s boiler, engine and motor-houses; loss \$5,000.

Mo., Canaan.—Hartman Hotel. Address The Proprietor.

Mo., Kansas City.—Wesley M. E. Church, Peery and Belmont Aves., Dr. Gordon Granter, Pastor; loss \$20,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—National Hay & Milling Co.'s 3 warehouses, Independence Rd. and the Blue River; loss \$75,000; H. A. Dyer, Pres.

Mo., Monett.—Masonic Hall.

N. C., Pomona.—Cecil A. Boren's residence and outbuildings at Boren and Rucker Sts.; loss \$15,000 to \$20,000.

N. C., Raleigh.—Pullen Memorial Baptist Church; loss \$10,000. Address The Pastor.

Okla., McLoud.—School building; loss \$12,000. Address School Board.

S. C., Easley.—Charles J. Hendricks' residence near Easley; loss \$10,000.

N. C., Fayetteville.—A. B. McMillan's building occupied by McMillan Metal Workers, Holland & Co. and Evans Furniture Co.; Fayetteville Notion Co.'s building.

S. C., Aiken.—Barn owned by Clarence W. Dolan, Philadelphia; loss \$12,000.

S. C., Greenwood.—S. G. Major's residence on E. Cambridge St.

Tenn., Columbia.—Columbia Cotton Mill Co.'s warehouse.

Tex., Byers.—First Natl. Bank Bldg. and an auto supply-house; loss \$40,000.

Tex., Byers.—Auto Supply Co.'s plant; loss \$40,000; First National Bank's building.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Union Laundry Co.'s plant burned at loss of \$40,000.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Andrews Hotel, loss \$15,000; Coleman Hotel, \$10,000; New York Cafe, \$15,000; Southern Hotel, \$10,000; The Hub, \$25,000; Shelton Hotel, \$50,000; Famous Store, \$30,000; Woodruff Walker Clothing Co., \$20,000; Mrs. Virag's restaurant, \$15,000.

Tex., Cisco.—York Hotel on E. Broadway owned by M. S. Stamps; loss \$20,000.

Tex., Nona.—Postoffice Building.—Address The Postmaster.

Tex., Smithville.—Smithville Cotton Oil Co.'s storehouse.

Tex., Temple.—Mrs. O. Brittain's residence and apartment house.

Va., Lynchburg.—Ford Box Co.'s plant; loss \$30,000.

Va., Suffolk.—Planters' Hull Mills, Culledon St.

Va., Suffolk.—Planters' Nut & Chocolate Co.'s storage-house.

W. Va., Mannington.—Mannington Leader publishing plant; loss, \$9000.

W. Va., Viacova.—Viacova Smokeless Coal Co.'s store.

Damaged by Explosion.

W. Va., Morgantown.—North American Coal Co.'s motor and power-house.

BUILDING NEWS BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Unit Corporation organized to erect 18-apartment structure, several residences and probably 3 business buildings.

Fla., Jacksonville.—D. P. Myerson will erect apartment house. (See Dwellings.)

Fla., Sebring.—Fraternal Investment Co. will erect Masonic Temple and apartment building. (See Association and Fraternal.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Henry C. Rutledge will erect 4-suite apartment house on 7th St., south, nr. 4th Ave.; site, 50x100 ft.

Tex., Houston.—M. Muleahy will erect \$15,000 apartment-house at 1709 McKinney Ave.; 2 stories.

Tex., Houston.—R. J. Rochow will erect \$18,000 apartment-house on Willard St.; 2 stories.

W. Va., Logan.—Dr. H. H. Farley will erect 3-story brick apartment-house on Straton St.

Association and Fraternal.

Fla., South Jacksonville.—Columbian Building Assn., O. D. Wood, John McDaniel and others, will erect Knights of Columbus building; 2 stories; brick.

Ky., Louisville.—Labor Union, Jas. F. Dalton, Pres., will erect \$300,000 temple on Market St. near 2d; 5 stories; terra-cotta and brick; 90x210 ft.; theater to seat 1000, and 2 stores on first floor; auditorium on top floor to seat 1000; Raymond D. Weakley, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Pineville.—Masonic Holding Corp. will erect \$50,000 Masonic temple; 3 stories.

Md., Baltimore.—Boumi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Edwin H. Brownley, Potentate, Calvert Bldg., plans to erect temple at Howard St. and Druid Hill Ave.; site, 110x200 ft.; fireproof; steel skeleton frame and trusses; concrete foundation; reinforced concrete floors and roof; floors finished in marble tile and wood; Moslem dome; first story of stone; second to fifth floors treated in buff brick masonry, with stone columns and trimmings; upper stories, enclosing ballrooms, banquet-rooms, etc.; 2 stories, of brick and terra-cotta; building will contain theater,

3 corner stores, offices; cost about \$700,000; Otto G. Simonson, Archt., Maryland Casualty Tower.

Md., Frederick.—Grand Lodge of Maryland, I. O. O. F., will erect \$100,000 home for orphans and aged; Saul Praeger, Grand Master, Cumberland.

Okla., Guthrie.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks plans to erect \$150,000 home.

S. C., Anderson.—Salvation Army plans to erect \$11,000 home.

Tex., Texarkana.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons will erect building at 7th and Olive Sts.; site 50x140 ft.

Va., Danville.—Commercial Bank, C. L. Booth, Cashr., will expend \$17,000 to remodel building and fixtures; Geo. W. Muller & Co., Atlanta, Ga., Contrs., for fixtures. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Union Commercial Bank will expend \$10,000 to remodel store building for bank.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Birmingham.—Birmingham Trust & Savings Co., Arthur W. Smith, Pres.; Tom O. Smith, V.-P.; will expend \$250,000 to remodel and enlarge building on 20th St.; triple present capacity; 90x100 ft.; floors and walls denuded; elevators; safety vaults; 9000 safety boxes; Miller & Martin, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Jasper.—First National Bank, J. H. Cranford, Pres., will receive bids until May 16 to erect 2-story building; brick and stone; 50x75 ft.; plans on application to Bem Price, Archt., Jefferson County Bank Bldg., Birmingham. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Perry.—Perry Banking Co. will remodel building and install steel vault.

Ga., Atlanta.—John W. Grant, Grant Bldg., will expend \$100,000 to \$150,000 to remodel and enlarge banking-room in Citizens and Southern Bank at Broad and Marietta Sts.; bronze and marble; Mowbray & Ufinger, 56 Liberty St., New York, and Morgan & Dillon, Atlanta, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Phi Chi Trust Assn. will erect \$750,000 office building for doctors and dentists at Forrest Ave. and Courtland St.;

14 stories; 300 offices; fireproof; limestone; 2 upper stories polychrome terra-cotta; composition roof; steam heat; electric lights; Dr. Clinton Howard, V.-P. Bldg. Comm.; Wm. J. J. Chase, Archt., 140 Peachtree St.; plans not finally determined. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—Woodcock Estate will erect Castania Building on Haywood St.; 100x100 ft.; 3 stories; pressed brick; 5 stores on first floor; 25 or 30 offices above; W. J. East, Archt.

Tex., Dallas.—R. W. O'Keefe will remodel North Texas office building at 905-11 Main St.

Va., Norton.—National Bank will erect 2 additional stories; extend building for 3 store-rooms.

W. Va., Huntington.—Deegan & Noonan will erect 2-story building on 4th Ave.; 40x160 ft.

Churches.

Ark., El Dorado.—First Methodist Church, Rev. J. A. Henderson, Pastor, will erect \$150,000 church and Sunday-school building; 3 stories; 70x162 ft.; slow-burning construction; asphalt roof; John P. Almand, Archt., Little Rock; bids opened about June 1. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Daytona Beach.—Community Methodist Church, Rev. D. H. Rutter, Pastor, plans to erect \$200,000 building.

Fla., Fort Myers.—First Baptist Church plans to erect church and Sunday-school building; church auditorium to seat 650. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Macon.—Cherokee Heights Methodist Church, Rev. H. T. Freeman, Pastor, will erect \$60,000 building at Pio Nona and Napier Aves.

Ky., Louisville.—Israel Baptist Church will erect \$20,000 brick-veneer building at 420 S. 28th St. Address The Pastor.

Md., Frederick.—Leo Weinberg will convert addition of Eiks' Club building at Court and West 2d Sts. into synagogue.

S. C., Taylors.—Baptist Church will erect building; auditorium seat 600 to 700; Sunday-school rooms. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Woodland Park Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. W. McClure, Pastor, will erect \$20,000 brick building at Main and Wautauga Sts.; R. H. Hunt, Archt.

Tenn., Clarksville.—Christian Church, W. B. Dunlap, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm., will erect \$40,000 brick building at Madison St. and Academy Ave.

Tenn., Concord.—Baptist Church will erect stone building at Front and Olive Sts. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Lebanon.—Church of Christ will remodel building and erect addition lately noted; 18x80 ft.; cost \$18,000; brick; composition roof; maple floors; hot-water heat, \$1000; city lights; rolling partitions; wire glass; ventilators; Robt. L. White, Archt.; work done under Supvr. (See Machinery Wanted.—Door Hangers; Roofing; Electric Fixtures.)

Tenn., Paris.—First Baptist Church is considering erecting building; cost about \$100,000. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Dallas.—East Dallas Christian Church, Rev. John G. Slayter, Pastor, plans to erect auditorium, Bible school, etc.; remodel building; cost \$150,000.

Tex., Dallas.—A. M. E. Church will erect \$10,000 frame building at 1225 E. 10th St. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Grandview.—Methodist Church, Rev. W. C. Hilburn, Pastor, will erect building.

Tex., Port Arthur.—Trinity Methodist Church will erect \$125,000 building; 3 stories; reinforced concrete; gymnasium and club rooms on 3rd floor; mission style; Waller Silber & Co., Archts., Houston. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lynchburg.—Fifth Street Baptist Church, Rev. T. P. Johnson, Pastor, 1415 5th St., will erect \$40,000 building; brick, terra-cotta trim; 38x75 ft.; basement; R. C. Archer, Jr., Archt., G. U. O. O. F. Bldg., Norfolk.

Va., Richmond.—Centenary Methodist Church, Rev. T. A. Smoot, Pastor, will expend \$12,000 to remodel building.

Va., Richmond.—Presbyterian League will erect mission-house at 837-41 N. 17th St.

Va., Truxton.—A. M. E. Church will erect \$12,000 frame building; 50x50 ft.; R. C. Archer, Jr., Archt., G. U. O. O. F. Bldg., Norfolk.

W. Va., Barboursville.—Southern Methodist Church will erect \$45,000 church and parsonage; brick; Francis Diehl, Archt., Huntington.

City and County.

Ala., Birmingham.—Auditorium.—City, Dr. N. A. Barrett, Prest. City Comsn., will erect \$400,000 auditorium; brick and stone; concrete foundation; E. H. Knight, Hugh Martin, J. A. Miller, Ben Price, W. T. Warren, H. B. Wheelock and D. O. Whildin, Asso. Archts., Birmingham; Thos. W. Lamb, Consulting Archt., 644 8th Ave., New York. (Previously noted.)

Ala., Birmingham.—Will erect bandstands in various parks. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Roanoke.—City Hall, Jail, etc.—City votes May 23 on \$150,000 bonds to erect city hall, jail and school; also street and water-works improvement. Address The Mayor.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Voted \$260,000 bonds, including \$20,000 for improvements to city hall and fire station. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

La., New Orleans.—Shed.—Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans, W. O. Hudson, Prest., let contract at \$31,460 to St. Louis Structural Steel Co., St. Louis, to furnish structural steel and cast-iron down spouts for 4th St. freight shed.

S. C., York.—Municipal Building.—Mayor E. H. Hall will receive bids until May 2 to erect 2-story brick building; 50x90 ft.; cost, \$15,000; metal roof; tile, wood and concrete floors; hot-water heat; city lights; metal ceilings; ornamental terra-cotta; interior tile; ventilators; steel beams; limestone; plans at office of Julian S. Starr, Archt., Rock Hill. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Graham.—Jail.—Young County Comms. Court called election for May 3 to vote on \$40,000 bonds to erect jail building; W. H. Reeves, County Judge.

Courthouses.

La., Baton Rouge.—Jos. Gebelein, Prest. Police Jury, Bank of Baton Rouge, will receive bids until May 4 to erect courthouse and jail building; tile roof; hardwood and concrete floors; ornamental terra-cotta; safes; interior tile; vaults; wire glass; mail chutes; ventilators; plans and specifications at office of Edw. F. Neild, Archt., Shreveport. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Osceola.—St. Clair County will remodel courthouse; 2 stories and basement; 53x80 ft.; C. B. Sloan, Archt., 321 E. 11th St., Kansas City.

S. C., Allendale.—Allendale County will erect \$100,000 courthouse and jail; G. Lloyd Preacher & Co., Augusta, Ga., Archts. and Supvrs. of construction. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—H. Mayberger will erect 2 hollow-tile dwellings at 1700 and 1720 Fourteenth Ave. South; cost \$10,500.

D. C., Washington.—D. J. Dunigan will erect

7 dwellings in 1200 block Hamilton St. N. W. and 1 dwelling at 3808 Jocelyn St.; total cost \$65,000.

D. C., Washington.—Wm. F. Johnson will erect 2 dwellings at 1412-14 Foxall Rd.; cost \$10,000.

D. C., Washington.—Middaugh & Shannon will erect 8 dwellings in 1000 block Sigsbee St. N. E. and 6 dwellings in 1000 and 1100 blocks Shepherd St. N. E.; total cost \$84,000.

D. C., Washington.—Harry Wardman will erect 18 two-story brick dwellings at 201-35 Bryant St., N. E.; cost, \$75,000.

D. C., Washington.—J. S. Tyree will erect \$25,000 residence at 16th St. and Colorado Ave.; brick; stone trim; slate roof; steam heat; Milburn, Heister & Co., Archts., Union Savings Bank Bldg.

Fla., Daytona.—A. W. Scoville will erect residence on S. Ridgewood Ave.; H. U. Whipple, Archt.

Fla., Daytona.—James Luther will erect hollow tile and stucco residence at S. Ridgewood and Magnolia Aves.; 2 stories, basement and attic; 69x57 ft.; interior tile; tiled porches; hot-air heat; H. U. Whipple, Archt.

Fla., Daytona.—W. A. Merriday will erect 2-story residence and garage on S. Ridgewood Ave., between Magnolia and Volusia Aves.; stucco.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Unit Corporation organized to erect several dwellings, etc. (See Apartment-houses.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—Ideal Investment Co., R. O. Moore, Prest., will erect 20 to 25 bungalows in Riviera section.

Fla., Jacksonville.—N. J. Butterick will erect 2 dwellings and garages on St. Johns Ave., between Perry and Van Wert Sts.; 1 story; frame; total cost, \$10,500.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Security Investment Co., L. D. Joel, Prest., will erect 4 brick residences at Laura and 6th Sts.; also erect residence for Mr. Joel.

Fla., Jacksonville.—D. P. Myerson will erect dwelling and apartment house.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—C. C. Clarkson will erect 2 dwellings at Cherry St. and Eleventh Ave.; cost \$18,000 to \$20,000.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—B. E. Brown, New York, and others will erect about 20 cottages in connection with establishment of resort on Boca Ceiga Bay at Jungle.

Md., Baltimore.—Harry Kovitz, 533 N. Gay St., will erect \$10,000 residence and garage at 586 86½ N. Gay St.; 3 stories; brick.

Md., Baltimore.—Arthur E. Reinheimer, 32 South St., will erect \$10,000 bungalow on List Ave., nr. Chester St.

Md., Baltimore.—Mutual Realty Assn. will erect 12 residences at N. Paradise on Edmondson Ave.; Dutch colonial design; stone foundation; 7 rooms; steam heat; cost \$85,000 each; Turner Architectural Service, Archt., Central Savings Bank Bldg.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Jas. H. Easton, 4134 Roland Ave., will erect \$10,000 residence on Roland Ave. nr. city line.

Md., Baltimore.—Owners Realty Co., 2 E. Lexington St., will erect 11 two-story dwellings on Virginia Ave. nr. Reisterstown Rd.; cost \$33,000; 18.6x30 ft.; brick and hollow tile; stone cellars; built-up asbestos roofs; pine floors; pipeless furnace heat; Fredk. E. Beall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmor St.; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Md., Catonsville.—Helen Russell, 16 Fusting Ave., will erect \$10,000 residence at Fusting and Howard Aves.

Mo., St. Louis.—Kenneth Carpenter pur-

chased lot in Southmoor, and plans to erect residence.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—H. F. Anderson of Bell Telephone Co. purchased site on Central Terrace and plans to erect residence.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—R. C. Berrier purchased site on Kernersville Rd. and plans to erect residence.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Herman Pechman will erect 8 dwellings and garages in Ridgedale; furnace heat; electric lights.

Tenn., Murfreesboro.—Henry King will rebuild residence lately noted burned; cost \$12,000 to \$15,000; brick or concrete; 8 rooms; colonial design; slate or tile roof; hardwood floors; steam or hot-water heat; interior tile; contract let within 60 days.

Tex., Dallas.—J. H. Roberts will erect 4 six-room frame cottages; cost \$10,000.

Va., Danville.—Patton, Temple & Williamson will erect 10 six-room dwellings on Gem St.

Va., Norfolk.—Collins Hill, Jr., will erect residence; Peebles & Ferguson, Architects.

Va., Petersburg.—Bankers' Home Building Corp., 121 N. Sycamore St., will erect 6 dwellings in Edenmont; cost \$3500 to \$5000 each; 3½ ft.; hollow brick; slate roof; wood and tile floors; interior tile; electric lights; Fred. A. Bishop, Archt.; owner opens bids May 1.

Va., Richmond.—Dr. R. Fox will erect \$12,000 residence at 3009 Hanover Ave.; 2 stories; brick.

Government and State.

Okl., Fort Reno.—Office Building, etc.—Chief of Second District, Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will receive bids in triplicate until May 30 for construction of operating and office building for veterinary hospital; specifications and information from Chief of Second District; information also from Quartermaster at Fort Reno.

Tex., Fort Sam Houston.—Office Building.—Chief of Second District, Constructive Service, Quartermaster Corps, will receive bids in triplicate until May 4 for construction of office building for Zone Quartermaster; drawings, specifications and information from same.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ky., Pikeville.—M. C. Justice, Pikeville; Dr. A. C. Bond, Ashland, and Dr. Reed S. Johnson, Praise, will erect \$150,000 hospital; 50 beds.

Okl., Tulsa.—Tulsa Baptist Union, W. O. Anderson, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm., will erect \$50,000 hospital.

Va., Tidewater.—Tidewater Hospital, Dr. W. A. Drake, 628 Church St., Norfolk, Chrmn. Board of Directors, will erect \$25,000 addition; 4 stories; 35x50 ft.; R. C. Archer, Jr., Archt., G. U. O. O. F. Bldg., Norfolk.

Hotels.

Ark., Little Rock.—E. M. Wilkins Co., E. M. Wilkins, Prest., is reported to erect \$500,000 hotel; 10 stories; 250 rooms; fireproof; brick; stone trim; reinforced concrete floors; Wittenberg & Deloney, Architects. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Eugene C. Stahl will erect \$150,000 apartment hotel at Miami Beach; 3 stories; 120-ft. frontage; block or tile construction; plans other structures later.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—B. E. Brown, New York, and others will erect hotel in connection with establishment of resort on Boca Ceiga Bay at Jungle. (See Miscellaneous Structures.)

Ga., Macon.—Tourist Hotel Committee, Chamber of Commerce, is promoting organization of company to erect \$850,000 hotel; H. L. Stevens Co., Archt., New York.

Mo., St. Louis.—Jefferson Hotel Corp., Lyman T. Hays, Gen. Mgr., will erect 13-story addition to hotel, 13th and Locust Sts.; 113x165 ft.; reinforced concrete, brick and steel; reinforced concrete floors; electric lights; electric elevator; T. P. Barnett Co., Archt., Arcade Bldg.; contract not let as lately reported.

Tenn., Newport.—Mrs. Rufe Webb will erect hotel on Broadway; 2 stories; brick; 30 rooms.

Tenn., Winchester.—Fuller Hotel, O. S. Fuller, Prop., will erect \$10,000 addition to hotel; brick and tile; 3 stories; 41x25 ft.; plans by owner.

Tex., San Antonio.—Geo. V. Maverick estate will erect \$150,000 hotel; 12 stories; 219 guest rooms; reinforced concrete, hollow fireproof tile, interior tile and ornamental terra cotta; gravel roof; tile and concrete floors; wire glass; vault lights; ventilators; vacuum heat; 2 passenger and 1 freight elevators; bids opened about June 1; L. Harrington Co., Architects-Engr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Tyler.—Tyler Hotel Co., E. P. McKenna, Chrmn., Box 477, will erect fireproof hotel; 75 to 100 rooms; reinforced concrete and brick veneer; concrete floors; cost \$180,000; C. D. Hill & Co., Architects, Dallas. (Lately noted.)

Miscellaneous.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Clubhouse.—Yacht Club, Lew B. Brown and others, will erect addition to clubhouse; hollow tile, steel and cement.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Resort.—B. E. Brown, New York, and others are reported to expend \$300,000 to establish resort on Boca Ceiga Bay at Jungle; erect hotel and about 20 cottages.

Ga., Griffin.—Clubhouse.—High Falls Fishing and Hunting Club, O. W. Sibley, Prest., will erect clubhouse, house for warden, etc.

Miss., Poplarville.—Dining Hall.—S. A. Huff and C. E. Bass will erect dining hall; 2 stories; 40x100 ft.; P. J. Krause, Archt., Meridian.

Mo., Cape Girardeau.—Clubhouse.—Cape Girardeau Country Club will erect clubhouse; 2 stories and basement; 61x69 ft.; ballroom 60x30 ft.; 2 verandas; lockers, showers and heating plant in basement.

S. C., York.—Orphanage.—Church Home Orphanage will erect \$12,000 cottage; 10 rooms; also \$3000 laundry; 30x50 ft.; both structures probably brick; hardwood and concrete floors; plaster board; probably electric heating plant; electric lights. Address Rev. Thos. P. Noe. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Bristol.—Clubhouse.—Bristol Country Club, W. O. Came, Prest., will erect clubhouse.

Tex., Dallas.—Home.—Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul will erect nurses' home, 3216-22 San Jacinto St.; cost \$200,000; 3 stories and basement; J. H. Curtis, Contr.

Tex., Dallas.—Restaurant.—R. W. O'Brien will erect 2-story brick building on Main St. for restaurant; 25-ft. frontage.

Va., Richmond.—Home.—Children's Home Society of Virginia will erect 2-story brick building at 616 E. Fourquaren La.; cost \$25,000.

Va., Roanoke.—Cafenet.—Matz Cafenet, Bluefield, W. Va., will expend \$30,000 to remodel building for cafenet.

W. Va., Charleston.—Clubhouse.—Kanawha Holding Corp. will erect clubhouse for Kanawha Country Club; outside swimming pool, 18-hole golf course, horse-show grounds, etc.

Schools.

Ala., Athens.—City Board of Education will erect \$30,000 addition to school; in market for architectural plans.

Ala., Roanoke.—City votes May 23 on \$150,000 bonds to erect school, etc. (See City and County.)

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—School Board will erect East End public school; \$100,000 bonds authorized.

Fla., Bradentown.—Manatee County Board of Public Instruction will erect 2 primary and intermediate schools; hollow tile and stucco; 12 classrooms, chapel and basement; 2 stories; composition roof; wood floors; electric lights; cost \$50,000 each; McElroy Engineering Co., Archt., Tampa. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Lakeland.—Polk County School Board, Bartow, authorized election on \$200,000 bonds for school improvements.

Fla., Lakeland.—City School Board and Polk County School Board, Bartow, authorized election to vote on \$200,000 bonds for additions and improvements, to include ward school on South Florida Ave., \$70,000; 16-room addition to Lake Weir School, \$8000; complete Lake Morton School, \$12,000; school for colored pupils on North Side, \$38,000; F. H. Trimble, Archt., Hand Bldg., Orlando.

Ga., College Park.—City, W. W. Bateman, Mayor, voted \$50,000 school, \$10,000 sewer and \$10,000 paving bonds. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Columbus.—School Board will expend \$25,000 to improve schools in Phenix City.

Ga., Valdosta.—City Board of Education will erect high school.

Ky., Brooksville.—School Board will erect \$10,000 school; 12 rooms; brick; built-up roof; interior tile; hardwood and concrete floors; ornamental terra-cotta; rolling partitions; wire glass; steel gash and trim; ventilators; steam heat, \$5000; electric lights; bids opened June 30; A. E. Weber, Archt., Fort Thomas, Ky. Address H. H. Poage, Brooksville. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Winchester.—Clark County Board of Education will erect high school; 41x130 ft.; brick; hollow tile and frame; asbestos built-up roof; concrete and wood floors; gas heat; plaster board; wire glass; steel sash; ventilators; cost \$50,000. Address John W. Crone & Son, Architects.

La., Morgan City.—Morgan City District School Board will receive bids until May 24 to erect 2-story-and-basement brick school; plans and specifications at office Fayrot & Livaudais, Architects, Title Guarantee Bldg., New Orleans. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—University School for Boys will erect building at Gittings and Blenheim Aves.; 1 story in form of hollow square covering about acre; stone foundation; brick; slate and composition roof; hardwood, cement and tile floors; steam heat; electric lights; administration-rooms and study halls in front section; recitation-rooms in western section; dormitories in eastern section and gymnasium in northern part of building; A. Cookman Leach, Archt., 328 N. Charles St.; bids will soon be invited.

Md., Baltimore.—Public Improvement Commission, Robt. Garrett, Chrmn., Garrett Bldg., will expend \$4,000,000 to erect schools as follows: Junior high school in north-eastern section; senior-junior high school in northwest annex; elementary school in Canton-Highlandtown annex; elementary school in Hampden-Woodberry section, which may replace Schools 57 and 58; junior high school in southwestern section; senior-junior high school for colored pupils; elementary school in East Baltimore to replace all or some of Schools 26, 97, 77 and 13; school in same sec-

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tion to replace all or some of Schools 93, 43, 73, 40 and 7; elementary school in Westport annex; elementary school for colored pupils, which may replace Schools 107 and 116; plan to develop Schools 47 and 70 as junior high schools; repaint 11 schools to cost \$47,000; appointed Dr. Geo. D. Strayer, Columbia University, New York, architectural consultant.

Md., Greensboro.—Caroline County Board of Education, Denton, will erect \$60,000 high school; "T" shape; 80x58 ft.; 11 ft. over all; 2 stories and basement; brick; wood floors; direct-indirect steam heat; ventilating system; flat tar and gravel roof; 12 classrooms; Henry P. Hopkins, Archt., 347 N. Charles St., Baltimore; bids opened May 7; following contractors estimating: Thomas & Brohman, Cambridge; Hastings & Parsons, Salisbury; Perry Bean, Annapolis; Hicks, Tase & Norris, 106 W. Madison St.; Northeastern Construction Co.; M. A. Long Co., Munsey Bldg.; Consolidated Engineering Co., Calvert Bldg., all Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Bay Springs.—Jasper County Board of Education, Paulding, will erect agricultural high school; \$20,000 bonds issued to erect building.

Miss., Braxton.—Piney Woods Country Life School, L. C. Jones, Prin., will erect school with auditorium; 3 stories; 100x60 ft.; brick and frame; metal roof and ceiling.

Miss., Oxford.—State Bond Improvement Com'n., Jackson, will receive bids until May 9 to construct 3 boys' dormitories and dormitory and dining hall addition to Ricks Hall for Women at University of Mississippi; plans and specifications at office Theo. C. Link, Supervising Archt., Director Public Works, Box 636, Jackson.

Mo., Kirksville.—Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin and others are promoting school of osteopathy, and will erect building on Jefferson St.; cost \$200,000.

Mo., Marston.—Board of Education, C. M. Barnes, Secy., will receive bids until May 26 to erect high school; semi-fireproof; brick and hollow tile; composition or slate roof; wood floors; metal ceilings; cost \$150,000; H. G. Clymer, Archt., Walnwright Bldg., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Raytown.—Raytown Consolidated School Dist. No. 2, H. C. Dehoney, Secy., Hickman Mills, will erect school; Brostrom & Drots, Archts., Reliance Bldg., Kansas City. (\$50,000 bonds lately noted.)

N. C., Bryson City.—City voted \$50,000 bonds to erect graded school. Address School Superintendent Smiley. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Chapel Hill.—State Building Commission, 715 Commercial Bank Bldg., Raleigh, commissioned Thos. C. Atwood, Engr., to supervise construction work at University of North Carolina to include 12 faculty houses, 5 dormitories to accommodate 360 students, 2 class room buildings, law building, doubling dining room of Swain Hall, extension of lighting, heating, water and sewerage systems, construction of 1½ mi. railroad spur line from Chapel Hill station to vicinity of building area on campus; Jas. A. Salter, State Archt., Raleigh. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Granite Falls.—City voted \$75,000 bonds to erect school building. Address Board of Education.

N. C., Madison.—County Board of Education, Wentworth, will erect school for whites; also colored high school.

N. C., Newell.—District No. 2 votes May 4 on \$30,000 bonds to erect brick-vener school; J. M. Matthews, County School Supt., Charlotte. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Pollocksville.—Town voted \$60,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Norman.—University of Oklahoma

will erect dormitory for women; cafeteria in connection.

S. C., Camden.—Camden School District Trustees will receive bids until June 1 at office T. J. Kirkland, Chrmn., to erect brick school; 15 rooms and auditorium; bids as follows: (1) building; (2) heating; (3) plumbing; plans and specifications at office Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., 804 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Due West.—Woman's College will erect \$50,000 dormitory; 50x150 ft.; accommodate 100 students; hollow tile, brick veneer and frame; tar and gravel floors; steam heat; Jas. C. Hemphill, Archt., Greenwood, S. C.; J. A. Salter, Asso. Archt., Raleigh, N. C. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Lebanon.—Lebanon School Dist., J. D. Welborn, J. A. Breazeale and others, trustees, will rebuild school recently burned; 2 stories and basement; brick; 6 classrooms and auditorium; cost \$18,000; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson.

Tenn., Celina.—Clay County School Board will erect high school; 17x107 ft.; brick; slate roof; concrete and hardwood floors; steam heat; C. K. Colley, Archt., Nashville. Address L. W. Brown, Secy. High School Bldg. Comm., Celina.

Tenn., Columbia.—Maury County Board of Education will erect dozen schools in various parts of county; 3 or 4 to be of brick and cost \$20,000 to \$30,000 each; others, frame, to cost about \$300 each; will issue \$10,000 bonds to be supplemented by different communities an additional amount of \$45,000. Address John P. Graham, Supt. of Schools.

Tenn., Jackson.—Board of Education, C. R. Ignais, City Supt., will erect \$30,000 grade school; 1 story and basement; 60x120 ft.; brick.

Tenn., McKenzie.—Board of Education, J. A. Baker, Secy., will remodel and erect addition to school; brick; C. V. Krider, Archt., Paris.

Tenn., Murfreesboro.—Board of Education will remodel and erect addition to grade school; 2 stories; brick; \$10,000; W. R. Bell, Archt.

Tenn., Nashville.—Davidson County Court authorized \$100,000 bond issue to erect high school. Address County Supt. of Schools.

Tenn., Spring Hill.—Graham & Hughes School will rebuild main college building; 2 or 3 stories; brick; cost \$75,000; C. K. Colley, Archt., Fourth & First National Bank Bldg., Nashville.

Tex., Alice.—Alice Independent School Dist. will erect \$75,000 high school; 150x100 ft.; fireproof; Barrett specification roof; concrete floors; steam heat; electric lights. Address Page Bros., Archts., Austin. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Ballinger.—Board of Education will erect high school; considering \$50,000 bond issue.

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education, C. Moore, Secy., will erect ward school in Mount Auburn; 2 stories; brick and reinforced concrete; Christman Nesbit Co. is lowest bidder at \$116,000. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Groom.—School Board, Robt. T. Foster, Secy., will erect \$42,000 addition to school; present structure 2 stories; 30x72 ft.; receiving competitive plans.

Tex., Mart.—Mart Independent School Dist. voted \$25,000 bonds to erect ward school; brick; L. A. Laird, H. E. Nash and others, Trustees. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Munday.—Munday Independent School Dist. voted \$40,000 bonds to erect additional buildings. Address Dist. School Trustees.

Tex., San Antonio.—Board of Education, Dr.

E. O. Evans, Prest., called election May 24 on \$1,000,000 school bonds. (Lately noted.)

Va., Big Stone Gap.—Wise County Board of Education will erect high school.

Va., Buena Vista.—City Board of Education will erect \$100,000 school.

Va., Norfolk.—School Board, Richard A. Dobie, Div. Supt., Bankers' Trust Bldg., will rebuild John Marshall School recently burned at loss of \$150,000.

Va., Petersburg.—School Board will erect \$24,000 school on Colonial Heights.

W. Va., Elkview.—Elk District Board of Education authorized election May 3 to vote on expenditure of \$50,000 to purchase site, erect and equip school.

W. Va., Philippi.—Board of Education, Philippi Independent School Dist., E. L. Bartlett, Secy., will receive bids until May 5 to erect \$90,000 high school; 2 stories; brick and stone; 14 classrooms, gymnasium and auditorium; 5-ply tar, pitch felt and slag roof; maple floors; direct-indirect low-pressure steam heat and ventilating system; electric lighting; drawings, specifications and blank forms at office Edw. J. Wood & Son, Archts., Clarksburg. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ark., Stephens.—H. P. Morgan will rebuild grain and feed store to replace structure lately noted burned.

Fla., Avon Park.—Max Wild will erect brick and cement business building on Main St.; 2 stories; 100x70 ft.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Unit Corporation organized to erect business buildings, etc. (See Apartment-houses.)

Fla., Fort Pierce.—J. I. Kellums will erect business and apartment building on Orange Ave.; brick; several stores on first floor; 24 rooms above.

Fla., Seabreeze.—Silas E. Morris will erect building for storerooms, postoffice and apartment-house.

Ga., Adel.—South Georgia Grocery Co. will rebuild store noted burned at loss of \$25,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Henry Kaplan will erect 2-story business building with warehouse in rear; cost, \$20,000.

Ky., Louisville.—J. H. Pfeiffer will erect \$10,000 store at 131 W. Jefferson St.

Ky., Owensboro.—Bluford Carlin plans to erect concrete storehouse at 14th and Frederick Sts.

Md., Salisbury.—Lloyd A. Richardson Motor Co. will erect \$10,000 building on Main St. for auto showrooms; 3 stories; 30x75 ft.; brick, concrete and terra cotta; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—A. Jay Kuhs Realty Co. is reported to erect Hi-Pointe Building at Clayton and Skinner Rds. for business space, picture theater, offices and garage; 80x110 ft.; cost \$60,000.

N. C., Ashboro.—J. M. Caveness will erect brick building; 22x90 ft.

N. C., Lake Junaluska.—Junaluska Supply Co. will erect store, ice cream parlor and garage; brick, and hollow fireproof tile; metal ceilings; plaster board; wood block and concrete floors; rolling partitions; mail chutes; ventilators; electric lights; cost, \$30,000; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—W. L. Robison will erect block of seven stores at Depot and East 4th St.

Tex., Cuero.—J. A. Graves will erect brick store on Main St.

Tex., Dallas.—T. J. Moroney and others will rebuild 4-story brick structure at 1307-

1309 Elm St., lately noted burned; to be occupied by Haverly Furniture Co.

Tex., El Paso.—Dr. T. J. McLean will erect store and apartment building in Franklin Heights Addition; brick; cost \$15,000.

Tex., Tyler.—A. Hicks will erect 2 business buildings on N. Spring St.; brick.

Va., Blacksburg.—E. A. Lancaster, Greenville, Tenn., will erect store and garage.

Va., Norton.—Wise Hardware Co. is reported to erect 7 or 8-story building.

Va., Norfolk.—Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz will erect 3-story addition to store on Plume St.; bids opened May 3 at office B. F. Mitchell, Archt.; bidders estimating: W. T. Gregory, R. R. Richardson, Baker & Brinkley, J. Y. Geoch & Co., Nichols & Lindeman, J. L. Abbott and Logan McLoud.

Va., Portsmouth.—J. F. Wright will erect stores at High and Chestnut Sts.; Wickham C. Taylor, Archt., Norfolk.

W. Va., Keystone.—Dr. Vernal Bridgeport will erect \$20,000 drug store; 3½x60 ft.; brick; Barrett specification or Johns-Manville roof; tile and wood floors; hot-water heat; day labor. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Princeton.—J. C. Carter will erect 3-story brick store and flat building at 2d and Mercer Sts.; lately noted; 30x100 ft.; hardwood floors; metal ceilings; hot-water heat; steel sash and trim; ventilators; bids opened about May 15; Alex. B. Mahood, Archt., Bluefield. (See Machinery Wanted—Ceiling; Flooring.)

Theaters.

D. C., Washington.—American Waste Paper Co. will expend \$12,000 to repair building at 5th and V Sts. N. E.

Mo., Independence.—Solon Toothaker, Mgr.

Lewis Theater, will erect \$100,000 motion-picture theater.

Mo., Kansas City.—M. J. Barry, Secy. Kansas City Gas Co., will rebuild Warwick Theater, 3327 Main St.; cost \$75,000; ornamental stone and terra-cotta front; 52-ft. addition to rear to provide for 300 additional seats; ceiling to be raised and balcony containing 200 seats built in; refurnish interior and enlarge stage. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Banks Supply Co. will receive bids until May 5 at office Meador & Handloser, Archts., 917 Robson-Prichard Bldg., to erect warehouse; 3 stories and basement; 60x140 ft.; brick and stone. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Central Theater Co. organized with \$150,000 capital by Dr. S. N. Myers, J. R. Poland, W. J. Worthing and others; will erect theater on site of old Central Opera House, W. Main St.

Warehouses.

Md., Baltimore.—Robt. S. Green, 3232 Frederick Ave., will erect warehouse on Strickland St.; 123x194 ft.; cost \$12,500.

N. C., Henderson.—J. H. Brodie will erect building to replace burned structure.

Tenn., Tullahoma.—Lem Motlow, Lynchburg, Tenn., will erect warehouse; 1 story; 40x200 ft.

Tex., Dallas.—Kennemer Bros. will erect ice depot and barn at 1701 Hall St.; cost \$10,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Miller Electric Co., E. S. Shannon, Mgr., will erect warehouse at 312 Commerce St.

Va., Suffolk.—Planters' Nut & Chocolate Co. will erect storage building to replace burned structure; 140x140 ft.; concrete; concrete and composition roof; concrete floors; plans and construction by owner.

Sons, Contrs., 2 E. Redwood St., both Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Bristow.—First Baptist Church, Rev. W. O. Lench, Pastor, will erect \$60,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 60x90 ft.; brick and concrete; asbestos shingle roof; concrete and yellow pine floors; steam heat; \$4000; electric lights, \$1500; rolling partitions; vault lights; W. J. H. Wallace, Archt., Bartlesville; L. C. Martin, Contr., Bristow. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Graham.—First Methodist Church will erect \$90,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick. Address The Pastor.

Tex., La Fayette.—Methodist Church will erect building; Chas. McClure, Contr., Pittsburg, Tex.

Va., Lynchburg.—St. John's Episcopal Church will expend \$16,000 to enlarge and improve building; W. K. Barger, Contr.

Va., Modest Town.—Baptist Church, Rev. H. J. Parker, Secy. Bldg. Comm., will erect \$30,000 building; 48x60 ft.; brick; slate roof; plain floors; pipeless heater; Delco or Willis-Knight lighting plant; metal ceilings; interior tile; rolling partitions; Lee Johnson, Archt., and Supr. of construction, Salisbury, Md. (Previously noted.)

City and County.

Mo., Kansas City.—Will erect city hall annex; 2 stories and basement; steel frame; asbestos roof; concrete and yellow pine floors; vaults; wire glass; ventilators; steel sash; Fred. C. Gunn, Archt., 1108 Republic Bldg.; Michael Walsh & Son, Contrs. for excavation and foundation work at \$387; Hoffman Construction Co., Contr. at \$43,727. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—Will erect fire station at Pendleton and Markley Sts.; 43x52 ft.; brick and terra-cotta; metal roof; concrete floors; plans by City Engr. Neves, and Marton & Ward, Archts.; W. P. Ortale, Contr. at \$697. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Burnet.—County Bldg.—County will rebuild burned structure; Stapp & LaForge, Contrs. at \$10,350.

Dwellings.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Security Investment Co. will erect 4 residences at Laura and 6th Sts.; cost \$7000 each; 24x42 ft.; brick; asphalt shingle roofs; oak, pine, concrete and tile floors; plaster board; ornamental terra-cotta; interior tile; Henry Taylor & Sons, Contrs.; address D. P. Myerson, Jr., 37 W. Adam St.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Will M. Cressy will erect \$15,000 residence at Locust St. and 20th Ave. N.; W. H. Franklin of Sherman Rowles Realty Co., Contr.

La., New Orleans.—Greater New Orleans Homestead Assn. will erect \$10,000 two-story double cottage at Bruxelles, Industry and Paris Aves.; Bordages & Tierney, Contrs.

Md., Baltimore.—Richard N. Jackson, Keyser Bldg., will improve Bally Dugan residence in Green Spring Valley; interior alterations, etc.; Parker, Thomas & Rice, Archts., Union Trust Bldg.; Hicks, Tase & Norris, Contrs., 106 W. Madison St.

Va., Lynchburg.—W. H. Nowlin will erect \$23,000 to \$25,000 residence in Peckland; hollow tile and stucco; W. K. Barger, Contr.

Va., Norfolk.—J. J. Bradshaw will erect brick residence on 39th St., Riverview; cost about \$10,000; John W. Saunders, Contr.

Va., Petersburg.—Bankers' Home Building Corp. will erect 6 brick dwellings in Edenmont; 6 or 7 rooms; hot-water heat; gas and electric lights; contract let.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Jacob Weinstein will erect \$15,000 apartment house at 2nd and Walnut Sts.; 2 stories; brick; S. H. Blackford, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville.—G. L. Storck is contractor for 2-story brick store and apartment building on St. Johns Ave.; fireproof.

Fla., Jacksonville.—T. S. Wood is contractor for 3-story brick building; fireproof; 86x80 ft.

Md., Baltimore.—Campania Co. will erect Campana Apartments at 40th St. and Stony Run Lane; cost, \$500,000; 19 apartments; Italian architecture; 5 stories; red brick; red tile roof; interior finished in hardwood; automatic elevators; also erect 2-story garage to accommodate 40 cars; tunnel to connect garage with apartment building; Clyde N. Friz, Archt., Lexington Bldg.; Price Constr. Co., Contr., Md. Trust Bldg.

Md., Baltimore.—Thos. T. Hammond, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., will erect \$100,000 apartment-house on 49th St., near Canterbury Lane; 3 stories and basement; brick; 126x118 ft.; slate roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; electric lights; 24 suites; Edw. H. Gilden, Archt., American Bldg.; Frainie Bros. & Hagley, Contrs., 18 Clay St.

W. Va., Fairmont.—D. M. Osgood will erect apartment and store building on Main St.; J. F. Dotts, Archt.-Contr.

Association and Fraternal.

Fla., Sebring.—Fraternal Investment Corp. will erect \$20,000 Masonic temple and apartment building, lately noted; 36x85 ft.; brick and stucco; composition or tile roof; yellow-pine floors; stoves, electric lights; M. Leo

Elliott, Archt., Tampa; J. C. Barrow, Contr., Sebring; owner purchases material and may be addressed. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick; Furniture.)

Bank and Office.

Okla., El Reno.—El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. will erect \$20,000 office building; brick, reinforced concrete columns; glass; fireproof composition roof; concrete floors; steam vapor heat; interior tile; Jones Hettelsater Constr. Co., Contr., Kansas City, Mo.

Churches.

Ala., Birmingham.—Mount Vernon Methodist Church, Rev. E. M. Glenn, Pastor, will erect \$50,000 Sunday-school annex at 24th St. and 34th Ave.; 2 stories and basement; 50x80 ft.; brick; cast-iron columns and girders; composition roof; concrete and pine floors; steam heat, \$1500; lights, \$500; plaster board; rolling partitions; R. M. Johnson, Archt.-Contr., 2226 N. 36th Ave. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Baptist Tabernacle, 26th and Market Sts., Rev. A. K. Wright, Pastor, 2610 W. Main St., will erect \$15,000 Sunday-school building; brick; 1 story; 86x80 ft.; composition paper temporary roof, concrete floor; steam heat; W. A. Browning, Archt.-Contr., 2528 Bank St. (Lately noted.)

Md., Catonsville.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. John A. Nesbit, Pastor, will erect church and community buildings, each 50x100 ft.; former to have tower 125 ft.; brick; slate roofs; pine floors; steam heat; church auditorium to seat 500; W. Gordon Beecher and Smith & May, Asso. Archts., Calvert Bldg.; John Hiltz &

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Government and State.

Mo., Kansas City — Postoffice. — Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supr. Archt., Washington, D. C., will remodel and extend postoffice and courthouse lately noted; W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va., Contr. at \$128,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Tile; Steel Sash; Elevator Gates; Ornamental Iron; Plumbing; Heating Plant; Electrical Work; Millwork; Painting.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

N. C., Asheville.—Directors of Board of Mission Hospital, W. Vance Brown, Chrmn. Advisory Board, will erect \$175,000 annex; 5 stories; 118x40 ft.; 75 beds; brick; fireproof; hollow fireproof tile; wire glass; concrete floors; W. H. Lord, Archt., 17 Church St.; Southern Ferro-Concrete Construction Co., Contr., Atlanta. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Baylor Hospital, J. B. Franklin, Supt., will erect \$500,000 building; 5 stories and basement; 120x100 ft.; T-shape; reinforced concrete and brick veneer; terrazzo, concrete and tile floors; 3 passenger elevators; C. D. Hill & Co., Archts.; Inge Construction Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Hotels.

Okla., Duncan.—W. L. Buckholts will erect 2-story hotel on West Oak St.; contract let.

Tex., Cleburne.—Citizens' Hotel Co. will erect \$200,000 hotel; fireproof; Sanguinet & Staats, Archts., Fort Worth; H. D. McCoy, Contr., Cleburne. (Previously noted.)

Miscellaneous.

Md., Baltimore.—Shed.—Canton Co. will erect 500-ft. shed on Fifth Ave., Canton; cost \$25,000; Sanford Brooks & Co., Contrs., Commerce and Water Sts.

N. C., Lake Junaluska.—Administration Building.—General Board of Missions, M. E. Church South, Nashville, Tenn., will erect \$100,000 building for office, school and conference purposes; 85x110 ft.; frame; composition roof; wood floors, steam heat, \$10,000; electric lights; 1 passenger elevator, \$3500; plans by Board of Church Extension, Louisville, Ky.; Junaluska Construction Co., Contr., Lake Junaluska. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Home.—Mrs. C. T. Pfohl will erect \$17,000 apartment house, first of 8 sections of apartments for Widows' Home; 4 suites of 3 rooms with private baths; brick and tile; cost \$17,000; W. C. Northup, Archt.; Fogle Bros. Co., Contr.

Schools.

Fla., Arlington.—Duval County Board of Public Instruction, Dr. Fona A. Hathaway, Supt. of Schools, Jacksonville, will erect school; 1 story; 84x134 ft.; brick; tile or slate-covered shingle roof; yellow pine floors; cost \$25,500; Mark & Sheftall, Archts., Clark Bldg., Jacksonville; O. P. Woodcock, Contr., Jacksonville. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Madison.—Board of Education, J. H. Parks, Secy., will erect high school; 2 stories; 8 rooms and basement; 57x68 ft.; brick veneer; Barrett composition or tin roof; wood floors; probably steam heat; electric lights; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.; C. W. Cooper & Co., Contrs., Athens, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Friends' School, Edw. C. Wilson, Principal, Park Ave. and Laurens St., will erect additional building; 52x24 ft.; reinforced concrete; wood and concrete floors; metal doors; vault lights; Whiting-Turner Construction Co., Contr., Security Bldg.

Tenn., Bristol.—King College will erect \$45,000 dormitory; 4 stories; 40x100 ft.; ordinary construction; slate roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; C. B. Kearfott, Archt., Bristol; John P. Pettyjohn & Co., Contrs., Lynchburg, Va. (Lately noted.)

Va., Chatham.—Chatham Training School, Aubrey H. Camden, Prest., will erect gymnasium, auditorium and dormitory building; 4 stories; 48x110 ft.; brick; slate roof; hardwood and concrete floors; metal ceilings and doors; ventilators; steam heat; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., Peoples Bank Bldg., Lynchburg; C. W. Hancock & Sons, Contrs., Lynchburg. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Lewisburg.—Lewisburg Seminary for Girls will erect administration building; 4 stories; 50x210 ft.; fireproof; composition floors and roof; steam heat; electric lights; electric elevators; cost \$170,000; Stanhope S.

Johnson, Archt., People Bank Bldg.; J. P. Pettyjohn & Co., Contrs.; both Lynchburg. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Jasper.—J. M. Hayes will erect building lately noted at Birmingham; 40x140 ft.; 1½ stories; to contain 3 stores; brick and steel; plate glass and copper store fronts; interior tile; metal ceilings; ornamental stone; built-up roof and ventilators; concrete base with rift pine floors; plaster board; heating and lighting plants and elevators under separate contracts; Bem Price, Archt., 1420 Jefferson Bank Bldg., Birmingham. Address E. F. Hettrick Engineering Co., Contr., 2225 Jefferson Bank Bldg., Birmingham. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Mill Work; Stone; Marble Work; Store Fronts; Painting.)

Fla., Euclid.—Drs. Hannum and Kennedy will remodel 3-story building; stucco front; cost \$20,000; Arnold & McDonough, Contrs.

Fla., Jacksonville.—A. Safer will erect \$10,000 brick building at Board and Duval Sts.; O. P. Woodcock, Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—Harry L. Stewart, 1215 Cathedral St., will remodel residences at 907-9-11-13 Cathedral St.; stores on first floors; apartments above; cost \$18,000; Harry H. Brown, Contr., 212 Clay St.

Md., Salisbury.—P. Testa and S. Ceriglia will erect store and apartment building on S. Division St.; 2 stories; 72x55 ft.; brick; cost \$20,000; Hastings & Parsans, Archts. Contrs., Water St.

Okla., Enid.—Herzberg Department Store will expend \$25,000 to remodel store; metal ceilings and doors; vaults; R. W. Shaw, Archt.; Webb & Luther, Contrs.

S. C., Greenville.—Mrs. A. C. Ferguson will erect \$12,500 store and apartment building; 2 stories and basement; 26x80 ft.; brick; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; basement concrete; metal ceilings; hot-air heat \$700; Ryno & Brackney, Archts., Henson Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.; Jamison & Morris, Contrs., Greenville. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—Helen P. Christian Estate, Elam & Funsten, Agts., will erect business building; 6 stories; fireproof; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt.; James Fox & Sons, Contrs.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Arbor Press.—J. W. Appleby, Propr. Marine Ways Machine Co., 7th Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Heavy arbor press.

Belting and Pulleys.—Junaluska Supply Co., Junaluska, N. C.—Belting and pulleys for planing mill.

Bending Rolls.—Texas Boiler Works, 2321 Live Oak St., Dallas, Tex.—New or second-hand bending rolls for sizes 8 or 10 ft. up to ½-in.

Boilers.—Herfurth Engine & Machinery Co., Duke St., Alexandria, Va.—Two 150 H. P. economic return flue-type boilers, good for 125 lbs. pressure; second-hand.

Bottling Machinery.—Taylor Motor Co., J. E. Taylor, Rutherfordton, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. machinery and supplies for bottling plant.

Brick.—Fraternal Investment Co., Ira Rigdon, Secy., Sebring, Fla.—Prices on hard-burned brick, kiln run, preferably from Alabama or Georgia.

Bridge Construction.—State Highway Department, Jefferson City, Mo.—Bids until May 14 to build bridges, Howell County; Federal-aid Project No. 51-B; plans, etc., with County Clk., West Plains, Mo.; H. P.

Moberly, Div. Engr., Springfield, Mo., and State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.

Bridge Construction.—Sullivan and Washington County Bridge Committee, J. A. Anderson, Chrmn., Piney Flats, Tenn.—Bids until May 12 to build steel or concrete bridge across Watauga River; plans, etc., on file at Piney Flats and with E. S. Wolfe, Johnson City, Tenn.

Bridge Construction.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.—Bids until May 4 to build 30-ft. reinforced concrete through girder span bridge, 2 reinforced concrete abutments on Stanberry-New Hampton State Rd.; Federal-aid Project 57-A; \$5038.80; plans, etc., with County Clk., Albany; A. C. Singley, Div. Engr., St. Joseph, Mo., and State Highway Dept., Jefferson City.

Building Materials.—Hugh M. Matheson, 420 S. W. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.—Prices on building materials.

Building Material.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on hollow tile, asphalt mastic floors and base, steel sash, structural ornamental iron, lumber, millwork, flooring, plastering, roofing, etc., for postoffice at Kansas City, Mo.

Building Material.—E. F. Hettrick Engi-

neering Co., 2225 Jefferson Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Building material, to include millwork, stone and marble work for store building 40x140 ft.; 1½ stories.

Cars (Flat).—Ybanex & Co., Box 1070, Jacksonville, Fla.—Six all steel under frame flat cars, automatic couplers; second-hand; state lowest dealers prices, condition and location.

Ceiling.—J. C. Carter, Princeton, W. Va.—Metal ceiling for 3-story store and flat building.

Conduits.—See Pipe (Water), etc.

Ditch-digging Machine.—R. P. McAnally, R. D. 5, Richmond, Va.—Second-hand ditch-digging machine.

Door Hangers.—Robt. L. White, Lebanon, Tenn.—Prices on door hangers for partition doors.

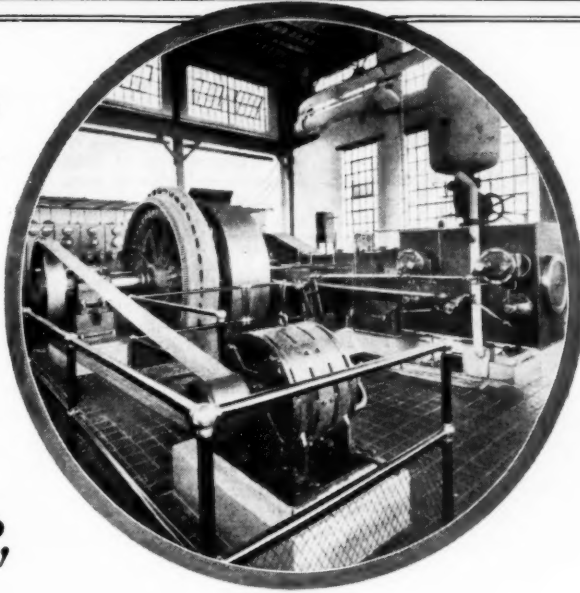
Drainage.—Clear Creek Drainage Dist., Commrs. of Bolivar County, Cleveland, Miss. Bids until May 17 to construct canal, 959,190 cu. yds. excavation; W. W. Boone, Engr.

Dry-Kiln Equipment.—Junaluska Supply Co., Junaluska, N. C.—Steam pipes and headers for dry kiln.

Electric Fixtures.—Robt. L. White, Leb-

In writing to the parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

MODERN ENGINE ROOM
Owens Bottle Co.
Glassboro, N. J.
The Ballinger Company
Engineers



Dependable, Flexible, Economical POWER

YOUR manufacturing expenses start right under the smoke stack. Now that costs are held with a tight rein, your power plant deserves even more expert attention than any other department.

The best equipment made will waste money if your drive is too weak or too strong, or lacks flexibility to meet the peaks and valleys of production. Checking the power plant against the demands that are actually made upon it, is the safe plan of good management.

The Ballinger Company can make this test for you, and design any new equipment that may be necessary. Experience convinces us that the majority of factory

power plants need such attention and need it badly.

For example, the Owens Bottle Co., Glassboro, N. J., decided that their power costs were excessive. We advised them that by installing different equipment better economy could be obtained. The old equipment had to be removed and new equipment installed without shutting down the plant. Unit by unit, the old machinery was replaced with new. Factory production increased 20%, while the machinery was being changed. Power costs today are much reduced from old figures.

The Ballinger Company service employs the joint skill of a large group of thoroughly seasoned architects and engineers, working under the management of a progressive forty-year-old organization. Any problem connected with building or rebuilding is within our field.

We would like to apply our ability to the improvement of your plant. Write, 'phone or wire either office.

THE BALLINGER COMPANY

Successor to

BALLINGER & PERROT

ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTORS

PHILADELPHIA
S.E. Corner 12th and Chestnut Sts.

NEW YORK
1328 Broadway

anon, Tenn.—Prices on electric fixtures for church.

Electrical Work.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on electrical work for postoffice at Kansas City, Mo.

Elevator Gates.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on pressed steel elevator gates for postoffice at Kansas City, Mo.

Engines (Hoisting).—Hugh M. Matheson, 420 S. W. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.—Prices on hoisting engines.

Flooring.—Newport Contracting & Engineering Co., Newport News, Va.—145,000 ft. 1x3 factory maple or edge grain short-leaf pine flooring; f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa.

Flooring.—J. C. Carter, Princeton, W. Va. Hardwood floors for 3-story store and flat building.

Furniture.—Fraternal Investment Co., Ira Rigdon, Secy., Sebring, Fla.—Prices on furniture for apartments.

Garages (Steel).—Tavener & Gravely, Woodstock, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. of ready-cut steel garages.

Gas System.—Jos. F. Green, Taft, Tex.—Bids until Apr. 25 for 6000-ft. gas system.

Grinding and Drying Machinery.—O. C. Buehane, Moorehaven, Fla.—Names and addresses mfrs. of mchy. for grinding and drying hay, cornstalks, etc. for stock feed.

Gun (Cement).—E. R. Bowie, Leon Springs Irrigation Co., Fort Stockton, Tex.—Cement gun to line irrigation ditches.

Heating Plant.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on heating plant for postoffice at Kansas City, Mo.

Hydraulic Presses.—Carolina Machinery Co., Sumter, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. of hydraulic presses for tobacco stemmery.

Keyseater.—J. W. Appleby, Propr. Marine Ways Machine Co., 7th Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Keyseater.

Lathes.—Herfurth Engine & Machinery Co., Duke St., Alexandria, Va.—Second-hand 16x16 or 18x8 screw-cutting lathe; state price and description.

Lathe (Bench).—J. W. Appleby, Propr. Marine Ways Machine Co., 7th Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Bench lathe.

Letters (Brass).—Thistle Foundry & Machine Co., J. P. Cameron, Gen. Mgr., West Graham, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. of brass letters such as used on memorial tablets, bank nameplates, etc.

Levee Construction.—United States Engr. Office, Custom-house, 140 Decatur St., New Orleans, La.—Bids until May 10 to construct 1,965,000 cu. yds. earthwork in Atchafalaya, Lafourche and Pontchartrain Levee Dists.; information on application.

Locomotive.—Ybanc & Co., Box 1070, Jacksonville, Fla.—25 to 30-ton second-hand saddle-tank locomotive; state lowest dealers prices, condition and location.

Lumber.—J. M. Card Lumber Co., Calle Yatay, 556, Genente F. C. Poglianno, Buenos Aires, S. A.—To represent manufacturers of lumber.

Lumber.—Newport Contracting & Engineering Co., Newport News, Va.—100,000 lin. ft. 2x4, beveled two sides; ½-in. bevel, sound and square edge sides; f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa.

Marble Work.—See Building Material.

Mechanical Equipment.—Treasury Department, Supervising Archt.'s Office, Washington, D. C.—Bids until May 25 to install mechanical equipment for power-house at United States Public Health Service Sanatorium, Dawson Springs, Ky.; plans on file.

Meters.—Hugh M. Matheson, 420 S. W. 2d Ave., Miami, Fla.—Prices on meters.

Millwork.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on millwork. (See Building Material.)

Millwork.—See Building Material.

Miscellaneous Supplies.—A. S. Puccio & Co., 132 Nassau St., New York.—To represent manufacturers of hosiery, underwear, glassware and shoes in Peru.

Motors.—Junaluska Supply Co., Januluska, N. C.—Motors.

Motors.—J. W. Appleby, Propr. Marine Ways Machine Co., 7th Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Two 5 H. P. and three 3 H. P. electric motors, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220 volts.

Ornamental Iron.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on structural ornamental iron. (See Building Materials.)

Painting.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on painting for postoffice at Kansas City, Mo.

Painting.—E. F. Hettrick Engineering Co., 2225 Jefferson Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. Painting store building; 40x140 ft.; 1½ stories.

Paving.—City, Jim R. Brumby, Jr., Mayor, Marietta, Ga.—Bids until May 12 to construct 62,500 sq. yds. street pavement; asphalt, vitrified brick, one-course concrete, bituminous macadam, vibrolithic, etc.; 49,000 lin. ft. curbing, 22,500 sq. yds. sidewalks, etc.; plans, etc., on file at Marietta and with Knox T. Thomas, Consult. Engr., 300 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Pipe (Water), etc.—Hugh M. Matheson, 420 S. W. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.—Prices on 1½ and 2-in. water pipe and conduits.

Planing-Mill Equipment.—Junaluska Supply Co., Junaluska, N. C.—Planing-mill equipment, including tenoner machine, planer knives, glue cookers, clamps.

Plumbing.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on plumbing for postoffice at Kansas City, Mo.

Pulleys.—See Belting and Pulleys.

Punches and Shears.—Texas Boiler Works, 2221 Live Oak St., Dallas, Tex.—New or second-hand machine to punch 1½-in. hole in 1-in. plate.

Rails.—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Jobbers' prices on 30-lb. relay rails on one carload delivered at Anthrax, Tenn.

Rails.—Ybanc & Co., Box 1070, Jacksonville, Fla.—Dealers prices on No. 1 relay rails with angle bars, sizes 35, 40, 56 and 60; delivery Jacksonville, material for export.

Rails (Bed), etc.—D. E. Smith, Prest., Monogram Furniture Co., Mayland, Tenn.—Quantity of steel bed rails and bed locks.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until May 10 to construct 1 mi. State highway from Sligo to beginning of contract M-23; concrete shoulders; Montgomery County, Contract M-26; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until May 10 to construct 1 mi. State Highway through Mt. Rainier; concrete; Prince George's County, Contract P-26; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until May 10 to construct 2 mi. State Highway from Hereford toward Evna; concrete; Baltimore County, Contract B-38-A; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Barrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until May 10 to construct 1 mi. State Highway

from end S. A. Contract 276 toward Wincheater; concrete; Queen Anne's County, Contract Q-16; 1 mi. State Highway from end S. A. Contract 335 toward Kent Narrows; concrete; Queen Anne's County, Contract Q-17; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Marion County, Lee N. Satterfield, Clerk County Court, Fairmont, W. Va.—Bids until May 18 for 1 mi. Boothsville road in Grant Dist.; 1 mi. Teverbaugh road in Lincoln Dist.; plans, etc., with County Clerk, and B. H. Palmer and S. B. Miller, District Road Engrs.

Road Construction.—State Highway Department, Jefferson City, Mo.—Bids until May 7 to construct 4.76 mi. State road from Sedalia; bituminous macadam pavement, 16 ft. wide; \$65,318.28; Pettis County, Federal-aid Project 122; plans, etc., with County Clk.; S. M. Rudder, Div. Engr., both Sedalia, and State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.

Road Construction.—State Highway Department, Jefferson City, Mo.—Bids until May 14 to construct 25.86 mi. State road from Willow Springs, Howell County; Federal-aid Project No. 51-B; \$138,300.65; plans, etc., with County Clk., West Plains; H. P. Moberly, Div. Engr., Springfield, and State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.

Road Construction.—State Roads Coman., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until May 10 to construct 1.5 mi. State highway from Cookesville toward Montgomery County line; concrete; Howard County, Contract HO-13; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.—Bids until May 6 to construct 5.076 mi. State road through Fayette; State-aid Project S-20-29; \$26,552.20; plans, etc., with County Clk., Fayette; S. M. Rudder, Div. Engr., Sedalia, Mo., and State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.

Road Construction.—Grainger County, T. C. Clark, County Judge, Rutledge, Tenn.—Bids until May 7 to construct complete link of Lee Highway; sell \$35,000 bonds; T. C. Clark, County Judge.

Road Construction.—District Commrs., 509 District Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until May 16 to grade 38th St. and Bowen road; 10,600 cu. yds.; specifications, etc., from Ch. Clk. Engr. Dept., 427 District Bldg.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., 332 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until May 10 to construct 16.48 mi. Columbia-Colfax highway, Caldwell Parish; information on file.

Road Construction.—Angelina County, J. F. Robinson, County Judge, Lufkin, Tex.—Bids until May 9 to grade and construct concrete drainage structures on 7.62 mi. State Highway No. 35; gravel; Lamar Acker, County Engr., Nacogdoches, Tex.

Road Construction.—Rapides Parish Police Jury, J. F. Ball, Prest., Alexandria, La.—Bids until May 10 to clear, grub, grade and construct bridges on 1.7 mi. Alexandria-Natchitoches highway; plans, etc., with Ira W. Sylvester, Parish Engr.

Road Construction.—Cooke County, H. I. Holman, County Judge, Gainesville, Tex.—Will invite bids on 9.5 mi. State Highway No. 40 from Denton County line to Road Dist. No. 1; surface with gravel and concrete drainage structures; Bryant & Huffman, County Engrs., Littlefield Bld., Austin, Tex.

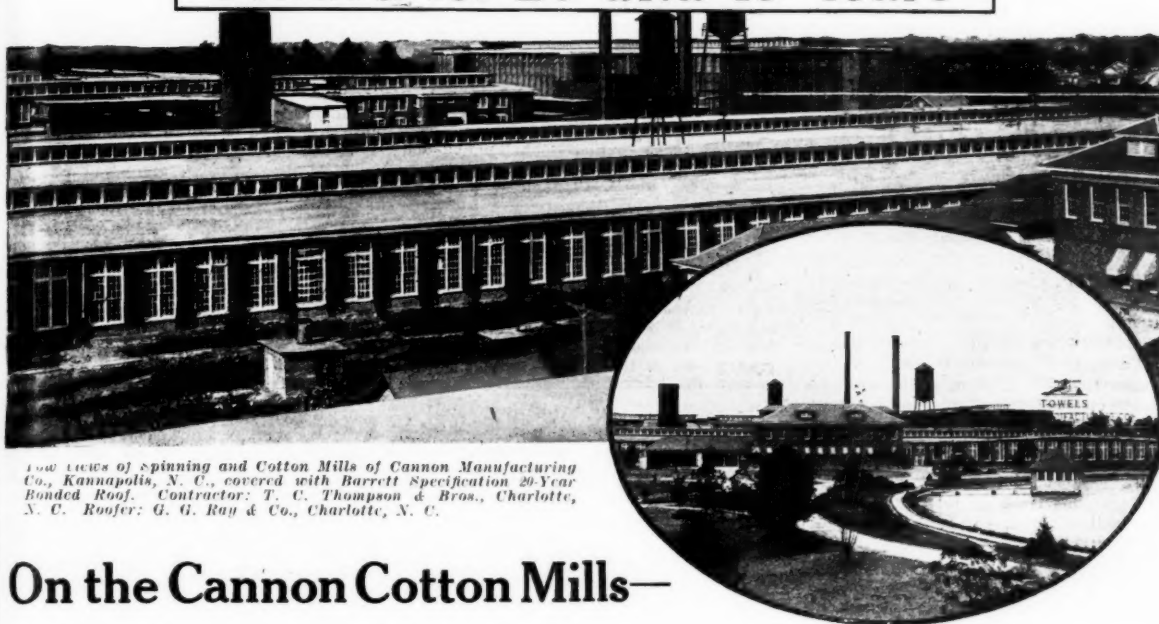
Road Construction.—Oktibbeha County Highway Comms., Suprvs. Dist No. 3, J. R. Long, Clk., Starkville, Miss.—Bids until May 7 to construct highways; plans, etc., with E. C. Thomas, Engr.

Roofing.—Robt. L. White, Lebanon, Tenn. Prices on asbestos roofing.

In writing to the parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years



Low views of spinning and Cotton Mills of Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C., covered with Barrett Specification 20-Year Bonded Roof. Contractor: T. C. Thompson & Bros., Charlotte, N. C. Roofer: G. G. Ray & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

On the Cannon Cotton Mills—

AMONG the important industrial concerns of the country that have standardized on Barrett Specification Roofs, is the great Cannon Manufacturing Company which controls the largest group of cotton mills in the South, with a total of over 600,000 spindles.

On this company's Kannapolis, N. C., plant alone, more than 5,000 squares—nearly 12 acres—of Barrett Specification Roofs have been constructed during the last eight years.

Of this vast roof area, 3,500 squares carry the 20-Year Barrett Surety Bond Guarantee, which absolutely protects the owner from all roof-repair expense for 20 years from date of completion.

The decision of the Cannon Manufacturing Company to use Barrett Specification Roofs exclusively on all flat-roofed buildings was based on many years' experience with this type of roof construction.

Not only are these roofs by far the most economical per year of service, but they also offer a degree of fire protection which is not exceeded by any other built-up flat roof. They carry the base rate of fire insurance.

The Barrett Specification Type "AA" 20-Year Bonded Roof represents the most permanent roof

covering it is possible to construct, and while we bond it for 20 years only, we can name many roofs of this type that have been in service over 40 years and are still in good condition.

Where the character of the building does not justify a roof of such extreme length of service, we recommend the Barrett Specification Type "A" Roof, bonded for 10 years. Both roofs are built of the same high grade materials, the only difference being in the quantity used.

Before specifying or closing contract for a Barrett Specification Bonded Roof, be sure to read carefully all the stipulations in the specifications.

Full details regarding these Bonded Roofs and copies of The Barrett Specification sent free on request.

The Barrett Company



New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis
Cleveland	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Detroit	New Orleans
Birmingham	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Dallas	Nashville
Syracuse	Seattle	Peoria	Atlanta	Duluth
Salt Lake City	Bangor	Washington	Johnstown	Lebanon
Youngstown	Milwaukee	Toledo	Columbus	Richmond
Lafayette	Bethlehem	Buffalo	Buffalo	Baltimore
Omaha	Houston	Denver	Jacksonville	

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

Sewers, etc.—W. O. McIntyre, Mayor, Danville, Ky.—Bids until May 16 to construct sewers and sewage disposal plant; plans, etc., with S. F. Creelius, Civil Engr., after May 7.

Sewers.—City of Marietta, Ga., Jim R. Brumby, Jr., Mayor.—Bids until May 12 to construct storm and sanitary sewers; 21,000 lin. ft. 6 to 24-in. vitrified pipe, manholes and catch-basins; plans, etc., on file and from Knox T. Thomas, Consist. Engr., 300 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Shears.—See Punches and Shears.

Steel Sash.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.—Prices on steel sash. (See Building Material.)

Stone.—See Building Material.

Store Fronts.—E. F. Hettrick Engineering Co., 2225 Jefferson Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Plate glass and copper store fronts for building 40x140 ft.; 1½ stories.

Tag Machinery.—J. T. Dennis, Jr., Elberton, Ga.—Names and addresses mfrs. of mchy. for making tags; tags to be numbered consecutively as for merchandise shipment.

Tag Material.—J. T. Dennis, Jr., Elberton, Ga.—Material necessary for mfr. of tags.

Tile.—W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va. Prices on hollow tile. (See Building Material.)

Toilets.—White Furniture Co., Mebane, N. C.—Frost-proof toilets for factory.

Tongs (Ice).—J. T. Beam, Lexington, Okla. To contract for manufacture of automatic weighing ice tongs.

Truck (Gasoline).—J. B. Bain, Dairy Div., Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.—To correspond with manufacturers of small gasoline truck or tractor to turn in short radius, having bar pull of about 1000 lbs.; rubber-tired wheels preferred.

Wire.—Hugh M. Matheson, 420 S. W. 2d Ave., Miami, Fla.—Prices on wire.

Wire (Woven Spring).—D. E. Smith, Prest. Monogram Furniture Mfg. Co., Mayland, Tenn.—Woven spring wire used in making box bed springs.

Woodworking Machine.—D. E. Smith, Prest. Monogram Furniture Mfg. Co., Mayland, Tenn.—Machine to mfr. hickory splints; also saddle seat chair bottoms.

Woodworking Tools.—H. J. Albright, Secy.-Treas. H. & A. Wood Products Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Woodworkers' vises and malleable clamps.

Woodworking Plant.—Robt. A. Brinkley, Sevier, N. C.—Data and information on establishing small woodworking plant.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ky., Stearns.—Kentucky & Tennessee Railway Co. is authorized by the Interstate Commerce Comn. to build its proposed branch from White Oak, Ky., in McCreary County, nearly 2 mi. up White Oak Creek to coal operation. J. E. Butler is Gen. Mgr.

Tex., Eastland.—W. Y. Fleming of the Fleming & Stitzer Road Building Co. is reported as announcing, through the Eastland Junior Chamber of Commerce, that the Oil Fields Electric Rwy. System, to provide electric railway service in the oil regions about here, will be built and that he will be president. Other officers and directors will be Eastern men. Among the points to be reached by the lines are Eastland, Graham, Breckenridge, Cisco, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Abilene, Stephenville, Brownwood, Weatherford, Mineral Wells, Caddo, Lacasa, Tiffin, Ranger,

Dezlemona, Hilburn, Rising Star, May, Putnam, Balrd, Eliasville, Ivan, Loving and Archer City, all in Texas.

Tex., Greenville.—Texas Midland Railroad Co. has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Comn. to build a line 14 m. long from Commerce to Greenville, Tex., at a cost of about \$487,778. E. H. R. Green, Terrell, Tex., is Pres.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Bayou La Batre.—Bank of Bayou la Batre, capital \$10,000, incptd. with Al Daughdrill and others. (Supersedes recent item.)

La., Haynesville.—First National Bank, capital \$100,000, will organize.

Md., Baltimore.—Claremont Building and Loan Assn., 1301 Fidelity Bldg., capital \$1,300,000, incptd. with H. Clay Suter, Chas. W. Pledge, J. Newton Merritt.

Md., Baltimore.—Hullville Building and Loan Assn., 1301 Fidelity Bldg., capital \$650,000, incptd. with John A. Foerster, Geo. J. Carter, Frederick H. Winwacher.

Md., Baltimore.—Merchants National Bank and National Bank of Commerce will consolidate with \$50,000,000 resources; Thomas Hildt, Prest.; John B. H. Dunn, V.-P.; Samuel W. Tschudi, Cashr.

Mo., St. Louis.—Laclede Life Insurance Co., capital \$500,000, will organize.

Tex., Austin.—Mutual Investment & Loan Assn., capital \$5,000,000, incptd. with Lloyd Ainesworth, Thomas Phillips, Lester S. Whipple.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Union Trust Co., capital \$20,000, incptd. with Porter Oakes, Frank MacDowell.

Va., Norfolk.—Central Security Co., capital \$50,000, organized with D. Berlin, Prest., Wythe, Va.; C. R. Otis, Secy., Newport News, Va.

New Securities.

Ala., Birmingham—Road.—Marx & Co. are offering \$200,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Jefferson County road bonds, dated April 1, 1920.

Ala., Birmingham—Improvement.—Will receive bids until May 10 on \$225,000 of 6½ per cent semi-annual \$500 denomination 10-year improvement bonds; N. A. Barrett, Prest. City Comn.

Ala., Roanoke—Street, Water, School, City Hall and Jail.—Will vote May 23 on \$150,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Pine Bluff—School.—Pine Bluff Special School Dist. sold \$50,000 school bonds.

Fla., Bartow—School.—Polk County will vote on \$200,000 school bonds. Address School Board.

Fla., Daytona Beach.—Will receive bids until May 23 on \$30,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual \$500 denomination municipal improvement bonds; R. L. Selden, City Clk. (Lately noted voting.)

Fla., Key West—Sewer.—Will vote on \$900,000 sewer bonds. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Miami—School.—Homestead Special Tax School Dist. No. 9 will receive bids until May 5 on \$35,000 of 6 and 6½ per cent semi-annual \$1000 denomination bonds of Dade County; Chas. M. Fisher, Supt. Board Public Instruction.

Fla., Titusville—Road and Bridge.—Brevard County will receive bids until May 4 on \$175,

000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds of Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 6, dated Feb. 1, 1920; N. T. Froscher, Clk. Circuit Court.

Ga., College Park.—Sewer, Street and School.—Voted \$10,000 sewer, 10,000 street and \$50,000 school bonds; W. W. Bateman, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Cordele—Water and Light.—Voted \$50,000 water and light bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Milledgeville—Water.—Will receive bids until May 25 on \$91,500 of 5 per cent water bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Natchitoches—School.—Natchitoches Parish will receive bids until May 16 on \$35,000 School Dist. No. 1, \$25,000 School Dist. No. 6 and \$160,000 School Dist. No. 9 bonds; C. E. Hooper, Secy.-Treas.

La., Oberlin.—Allen Parish will receive bids until May 20 on \$150,000 of 5 per cent bonds; A. E. Darbonne, Clk. School Board.

La., St. Bernard—Road.—St. Bernard Parish sold \$35,000 road bonds to Whitney Central Bank at par. Address Police Jury. (Lately noted to vote.)

Md., Walkersville—Street.—Will receive bids until May 2 on \$20,000 street bonds; 5½ per cent semi-annual, dated May 1, 1921; Armstrong G. McKinney, Clk., Burgess and Commrs.

Miss., Jackson—Street and Bridge.—Will vote June 6 on \$50,000 bonds. Address City Commrs.

Mo., Kansas City—Water.—Contemplates voting on \$11,000,000 water bonds; L. H. Chapman, Commr. Light and Water.

Mo., Keytesville—Drainage.—Garden of Eden Drainage Dist. sold \$125,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Mch. 1, 1921, to Wm. R. Compton Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Mo., Marshfield—Road.—Webster County will sell \$14,000 bonds of South Grant Special Road Dist.; Harry Crews, Commr., Strafford, Mo.

Mo., Unionville—Water and Light.—Voted \$84,000 water and light bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., West Plains—Road.—Howell County sold \$200,000 road bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Bryson City—School.—Voted \$50,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education. (Lately noted to vote.)

N. C., Burlington—Sewer and Water.—Received bids Apr. 26 on \$50,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual \$1000 denomination water and sewer bonds, dated Apr. 1, 1921; M. W. McPherson, City Clk.

N. C., Charlotte—Road.—Mecklenburg County will sell \$500,000 road bonds in June; these bonds are portion of \$2,000,000 voted Apr. 19, 1921; 6 per cent \$1000 denomination; F. M. Gresham, County Auditor. (Lately noted voted bonds.)

N. C., Clinton—Road.—Sampson County sold \$100,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual 20-year road bonds to Sidney, Spitzer & Co., Toledo, O. Address Butler & Herring, Atty. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Dobson—Road.—Surry County will receive bids until June 6 on \$150,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual \$1000 denomination 30-year road bonds; W. W. Thomas, Chrmn. County Commrs. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Elizabeth City—School.—Voted \$100,000 school bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Elizabeth City—School.—Elizabeth City Graded School Dist. will receive bids until May 28 on \$140,000 of 5 per cent semi-annual \$100 to \$1000 denomination bonds, dated if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

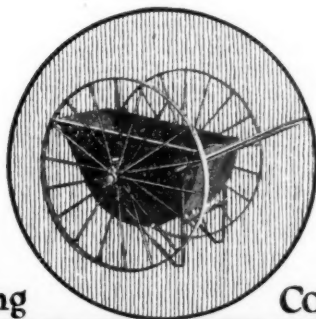
In writing to the parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned



Lakewood Carts Are Known by the Company They Keep

A list of users of Lakewood Construction Plant reads like a directory of well-known contractors all over the United States. Of course, not all the well-known contractors use Lakewood Carts—but here are a few who do: Thompson-Starrett, The Austin Co., The Foundation Co., Stone & Webster, Geo. A. Fuller, H. K. Ferguson, Aberthaw, R. C. Wieboldt, Wells Bros., James O. Heyworth.

You'll like Lakewood Carts when you find how easy they roll, how clean they dump, and how long they last.



The Lakewood Engineering

Company, Cleveland U.S.A.

June 1, 1921; E. F. Allett, Chrmn. Board Trustees. (Lately noted to vote bonds.)

N. C., Granite Falls—School.—Voted \$75,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education.

N. C., Hendersonville—Street.—Sold \$250,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual 12-year street bonds to Field, Richards & Co. and Fifth-Third National Bank; both Cincinnati, O.; E. W. Brooke, City Clk. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Lenoir—School.—Voted \$150,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education. (Lately noted to vote.)

N. C., Lumberton — Funding. — Will receive bids until May 4 on \$47,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual \$1000 denomination funding bonds, dated May 1, 1921; J. P. Russell, Clk. and Treas. (Lately noted inviting bids Apr. 29.)

N. C., Marion—Refunding.—McDowell County will receive bids until May 3 on \$36,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual \$500 or \$1000 denomination funding bonds, dated Apr. 1, 1921; J. L. Lackey, Chrmn. County Commrs. (Lately noted inviting bids Apr. 18.)

N. C., Newell—School.—Will vote May 4 on \$30,000 bonds of Crab Orchard, Dist. No. 2. Address Dist. School Trustees.

N. C., Raleigh.—State will receive bids until April 28 on \$2,000,000 nontaxable 40-year bonds; dated July 1, 1921; B. R. Lacy, State Treas.

N. C., Smithfield—School.—Will receive bids until May 5 on \$200,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual 19 1/6-year school bonds; F. H. Brooks, Prest. Board Trustees.

N. C., Smithfield.—Johnston County will receive bids until May 5 on \$15,000 of 6 per cent Smithfield Township bonds; J. W. Stephenson, Chrmn.

N. C., Sparta — Road. — Alleghany County will receive bids until May 16 on \$65,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual road bonds; D. S. Duncan, Chrmn. County Commrs.

N. C., Winston-Salem — Incinerator. — Will issue \$135,000 incinerator bonds; W. H. Holcomb, City Clk.

N. C., Wrightsville Beach, P. O. Wilmington.—Will issue \$25,000 jetty bonds; Thos. H. Wright, Mayor.

Okla., Duncan—Light, Sewer and Water.—Will vote May 5 on \$800,000 bonds; J. F. Ewell, City Mgr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Goodwell—School.—Voted \$38,500 school bonds. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Slick—School.—Voted \$100,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education.

S. C., Anderson—Refunding.—Will receive bids until May 12 on \$200,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual \$500 or \$1000 denomination, dated June 1, 1921; J. B. Farmer, City Clk. (Lately noted voting.)

S. C., Laurens.—Will vote on \$125,000 water, light and street bonds. Address Mayor Franks.

Tenn., Columbia — School. — Maury County issued \$150,000 school bonds; J. P. Graham, County Supt. Schools.

Tenn., Huntington — Refunding. — Carroll County voted \$40,000 refunding bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Johnson City—Park and Sewer.—Will vote May 16 on \$70,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., London—Funding and Jail.—London County will receive bids until May 10 on \$90,000 funding and \$25,000 jail bonds; 6 per cent semi-annual \$1000 denomination 30-year, dated May 1, 1921; S. P. Dannel, County Judge.

Tenn., Memphis — River Terminal and Water.—Voted \$500,000 river terminal and

\$2,000,000 water bonds; W. B. Fowler, City Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Morristown — Water, Light, Sewer, School and Funding.—Will receive bids until Apr. 30 on 6 per cent 20-year bonds, including \$30,000 school, \$40,000 refunding, \$15,000 water and light and \$10,000 sewer; J. J. Thompson, Town Recorder.

Tenn., Rogersville — Water. — Will receive bids until May 10 on \$15,000 water and sewer bonds; 6 per cent semi-annual \$1000 denomination; T. E. E. Beal, Recorder and Treas.

Tex., Abilene—School.—Sold \$300,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Ballinger — Road. — Runnels County voted \$40,000 bonds of Dist. No. 2; 5 1/2 per cent 30-year; O. L. Parrish, County Judge. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Beaumont—School.—Jefferson County Common School Dist. No. 16 sold \$55,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Big Spring.—Howard County sold \$300,000 of 5 1/2 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 12, 1920, to Stern Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Tex., Cisco — School. — Cisco Independent School Dist. sold \$250,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. (Lately noted.)

Tex., El Paso—Street, Sewer, Water and Park.—May vote on \$2,000,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Edinburg—School.—Edinburg Independent School Dist. sold \$40,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Electra—School.—Electra Independent School Dist. sold \$125,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Forney—School.—Forney Independent School Dist. sold \$60,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Graham—Jail.—Young County will vote May 3 on \$40,000 jail bonds; W. H. Reeves, County Judge.

Tex., Haskell—Street and Water.—Will vote May 24 on \$30,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual street and \$20,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual water bonds; Sam. A. Roberts, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Hico—School.—Hico Independent School Dist. sold \$50,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Hidalgo — School. — Hidalgo Common School Dist. 2 and 8 sold \$30,000 of 5 per cent and \$20,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Kenedy—School.—Kenedy Independent School Dist. sold \$27,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Lamesa—School.—Lamesa Independent School Dist. sold \$70,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Lewisville—School.—Lewisville Independent School Dist. sold \$40,000 of 5 per cent bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Livingston—School.—Livingston Independent School Dist. sold \$18,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Lockhart — School. — Caldwell County Common School Dist. No. 4 sold \$11,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas.

Tex., Mart — School. — Voted \$25,000 school

bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Martindale—School.—Martindale Independent School Dist. sold \$25,500 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. (Lately noted.)

Tex., McKinney—Road.—Collin County will receive bids until May 2 on \$211,000 of 5 1/2 per cent semi-annual 30-yr. serial bonds of Farmersville Road Dist. No. 8; also \$76,000 of 5 1/2 per cent semi-annual Melissa Anna Road Dist. No. 12; O. T. Murray, County Judge.

Tex., Mineral Wells—School.—Sold \$45,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Mission—School.—Mission Independent School Dist. sold \$40,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Munday—School.—Voted \$40,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Murphy—School.—Murphy Independent School Dist. sold \$13,500 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Port Lavaca—Road.—Calhoun County sold \$100,000 road bonds. Address Judge Marsh.

Tex., San Antonio—School.—Will vote May 21 on \$1,000,000 school bonds; Jeremiah Rhodes, Supt. Schools. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Rising Star—Street.—Voted \$35,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Roscoe—School.—Roscoe Independent School Dist. sold \$12,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas.

Tex., Royce City—Water.—Voted \$5000 water bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Stephenville—School.—Stephenville Independent School Dist. sold \$100,000 of 5 per cent school bonds to State of Texas at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Vernon—Hospital.—Wilbarger County will vote May 21 on \$100,000 hospital bonds; E. L. McHugh, County Judge.

Tex., West—School.—Will vote May 13 on \$90,000 school bonds. Address Board of Estimates.

Financial Notes.

Citizens Bank and Trust Co., Warburton, Tenn., increases capital from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Hearne Building & Loan Assn., Hearne, Tex., increases capital from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Nashville Savings & Loan Corp., Nashville, Tenn., will increase capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

People's Building & Loan Assn., Tulsa, Okla., increases capital from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

Expanding Electrical Business.

The Carolina States Electric Company, Inc., 218 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C., began business April 1, 1920. They celebrated their first anniversary this year. In talking with one of the representatives of the Manufacturers Record, they said that business for the first year doubled the volume which they had expected and this condition was due to the wide personal acquaintance of members of their company among contractors, dealers, central stations and industrial points in North and South Carolina. Three members of this company handled this territory for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for a number of years prior to starting their own enterprise. Their business for March showed an increase of 25 per cent over January.